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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Czech Boundaries Freeze Realignments on Danube Mopping Up East China

¶ **Boundaries**—Representatives of Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary bend their heads over a table in Vienna and mark new borders for a 20-year old nation, the size of which has been decreased but the essence of which has been strengthened by the Munich four-power agreement. Czechoslovakia's borders, to be specific, apparently have been set and their continuance guaranteed through the agency of Italo-German arbitration. The little democracy now has an area of approximately 38,000 square miles, in contrast to the 54,196 square miles over which it held sway prior to the Munich agreement. The Italo-German arbitrators seem inclined to "freeze" the boundaries, after satisfying most of Hungary's demands—an arrangement costing the Czechs and Slovaks 4,875 square miles, in addition to 10,885 square miles which Germany claimed of Sudetenland, and 300 square miles yielded to Poland. But Yugoslavia and Rumania are yet to be considered—so, since the "freezing" has not been officially announced, Hungarians and Poles still look for a possible "defrosting" of the new borders to the end that more Ruthenian territory may fall to Hungary, thus establishing the common borderline that Polish-Hungarian representatives desire.

* * *

• **Yes, the boundaries** of Czechoslovakia have been dramatically tightened, but a courageous little nation remains—a nation which, through the squeezing process, has become a higher concentrate of racial and political unity. Thus, in losing some physical area, Czechoslovakia enlarges its patriotic strength. After all, the bigness of nations, as well as men, is properly measurable by their stability, rather than by their size.

* * *

¶ **Danube**—In chancelleries and press clubs today men are button-holing one another, asking a common question: "What effect will the Czechoslovakian border arrangement have on Danubian relations?" Most observers—relieved that the new frontiers are drawn in ink rather than in blood—nevertheless agree that the boundary lines cross many a rough racial and political area. There are still many Slovaks in Hungary in spite of the ethnological basis of the adjustments. Old historical lines were also neglected, thus refusing to Hungary its old frontier along the Carpathian heights. In fact, in no instance have the old borders of Great Hungary been re-established despite the return of more than 4,000 square miles to the Magyars. But Hungary's joy over the return of many of its kindred overshadows its regret over the postponement of hopes for restoration of its former glory.

* * *

• **Like Czechoslovakia,** it now turns to a consolidation of what it has rather than to a condemnation over what it has not.

* * *

¶ **Appeasement**—Pursuing its policy of appeasement—and, let it be noted, two synonyms for appeasement are "satisfaction" and "pacification"—London looks expectantly toward Downing Street for the reappointment of the Earl of Perth (or the appointment of someone else) as the Ambassador to Rome [accredited to the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia], as the first evidence of the vitalizing of the Anglo-Italian agreement by recognition of Italy's African conquest. Behind this agreement, expected this month, stretches a winding path of notes and conversations in which the "good neighbor" sentiment persistently appears. Thus the Italo-British appeasement implies an agreement regarding Egypt; frontier questions; the exchange of military information; the discarding of hostile propaganda; mutual respect for the independence of Saudi Arabia, and Yemen; agreement on African relations; ditto the London Naval Treaty—and other provisions.

* * *

• **Implicit in** all this is an apparent agreement between the two nations to "bury the hatchet"—in so far as their divergent political concepts will permit.

* * *

¶ **Mop**—Nipponese troops range over eastern China in widening swaths, mopping up the fragments of opposition left in the wake of Chinese withdrawals to the interior. A Japanese news agency predicts that new local administrations under Japanese auspices will be set up in Hankow and Canton prior to the unification of the present puppet regimes in Nanking and Peiping into a Central Chinese Government. Japan's attitude is that the establishment of such a government would stamp out Communism and insure Chinese-Japanese co-operation. In the meantime, unofficial statements emanating from Tokyo carry the implication that Japan will oppose, or at least ignore, the "open door" pact which ostensibly binds Japan, with eight other nations, to respect the independence and territorial integrity of China.

* * *

• **The philosophy** of force makes the sacredness of treaties seem temporarily obsolete, but history and logic give evidence that no power can long resist a right idea.

Anglo-Italian Pact Wins in Parliament

Eden in opposing charged lack of good faith on part of Italy — Sees future crisis.

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The House of Lords today approved by a vote of 55 to 6 the Government's decision to bring the Anglo-Italian accord into force as soon as possible.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 3—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's overwhelming numerical victory, by which the House of Commons approved placing the April Anglo-Italian pact in operation, has taken the British Government one step further in its "policy of appeasement." The move involves the recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

Yet it cannot be said that the vote of 345 to 138 by which the Cabinet obtained the approval finds a completely reassuring echo outside of immediate Government circles.

It is clear that the result might not have been quite the same if the predilections of the individual Members of Parliament had not been curbed by strong party discipline. Nevertheless it is admitted as significant that only 12 of the Government's supporters who were present in Parliament buildings absented themselves from the final vote. Even so strong a critic of the Government as the Liberal News Chronicle notices that Government abstentions were fewer than on the Munich agreement vote.

Yield to Premier's Position

But Lord Wolmer, Conservative, spoke for others besides himself in the debate when in expressing hesitancy as to how he ought to vote he explained that he was supporting the Government because in the present critical position in foreign affairs it was necessary to trust the Prime Minister to decide such a question as that of when an already approved agreement should be brought into effect.

The most dramatic incident in the debate was the intervention against the Government by Mr. Anthony Eden who last February resigned the Foreign Secretaryship because he disapproved of the Anglo-Italian treaty. The benches, which up to that moment had been very sparsely occupied, suddenly filled up. Prime Minister Chamberlain, who had disappeared after making the initial speech, hurriedly came in. Mr Winston Churchill, Mr. David Lloyd George, and other prominent opponents of Government policy, jostled their way into the chamber among a crowd of M. P.'s all intent upon hearing what was about to be disclosed.

Mr. Eden's main contention was that the conditions originally laid down by Mr. Chamberlain for implementing the Anglo-Italian treaty had not been fulfilled. Such fulfillment, he claimed, required either a complete Italian withdrawal from Spain or else the establishment of peace in that unhappy land. In contrast Mr. Chamberlain had cited in support of his action that Premier Mussolini had withdrawn "half" his infantry forces in Spain and given a three-fold conditional promise to retire all remaining troops and supply no more troops or fliers.

Mr. Eden, however, charged Italy with lack of good faith all through the negotiations and said the time would come when Britain would have to face a crisis more acute than anything in the past.

"We are constantly giving and they are taking," Mr. Eden said, referring to the dictator countries.

Claim Peace Menace Gone

Mr. Eden was answered immediately by Sir Henry Page Croft, Capt. John McEwen, and other Government supporters who claimed there was a third method of fulfillment which was—and had actually occurred—namely that circumstances should so change as to render Spain no longer a menace to European peace.

It is recognized that Mr. Eden's remonstrance was powerful. The Times of London today says: "Everybody would be better pleased if his criticism could be described as altogether unfounded." Nevertheless Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary of State for Foriegn Affairs, in winding up for the Government had an easy task in guiding the official majority into "ayes" in the division.

No Action on Rights

One of the most pointed statements was that belligerent rights will not be granted in Spain as the result of bringing the Anglo-Italian

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© International

Count Galeazzo Ciano
Italian Foreign Minister

Wide World

Joachim von Ribbentrop
German Foreign Minister

Czech Partition Due to End With Big Grant to Hungary

VIENNA, Nov. 3 (AP)—Foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany and Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy, it was learned on good authority today, have assured the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister that Germany and Italy were ready to guarantee Czechoslovakia's new frontiers. Dr. Frantisek Chvalkovsky, the Czechoslovak Minister, left for Prague today after the one-day conference in which Hungary was given an estimated 4,875 square miles of Czechoslovak territory with 860,000 inhabitants.

[The minorities concessions started by the Pact of Munich Sept. 29 cost Czechoslovakia approximately 16,165 square miles of territory.

This reduces the Republic from the 54,196 square miles it started with when established by World War treaties to a country of about 38,031 miles.

The count: Sudetenland, 10,885 square miles, to Germany; 300 square miles to Poland; 4,875 square miles to Hungary.]

Short Session Held

In negotiations before Rome and Berlin were called in to mediate, Czechoslovakia had agreed to cede 3,800 square miles without arbitration, but the rest of Hungary's original demands—estimated as high as 8,000 square miles—were put up to the totalitarian powers for final decision.

Foreign Ministers Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy and Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany in a short meeting yesterday gave Hungary a wide strip of the territory it demanded, including Uzhorod, Capital of autonomous Ruthenia, and the only railway connecting Ruthenia with Slovakia.

In the disputed region only Bratislava, on the Danube near the juncture of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Germany, was left to the Central Prague Government along with the city of Nitra in Southwestern Slovakia.

Delegates to the mediation session disclosed that Italy had pressed Hungary's claim for Bratislava up to the last moment.

Adjustment of Communications

Both Czechoslovakia and Hungary agreed to accept the award as final and to start fulfilling it at once.

Occupation of the territory is to be started Nov. 5 and completed Nov. 10.

Czechoslovakia agreed to leave the lost territory in orderly condition and to give the Hungarian minority in Bratislava the same rights as other minorities.

Hungary pledged that minorities in the ceded territory would be pro-

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Life Down on the Farm in '39 Promises to Be Much Better

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—John Smith, the farmer, will have more money to spend next year. His income from farm products will be bigger and he won't have to pay any more for living expenses. This is one of the conclusions of the annual Outlook Conference on Farm Living, just held jointly by the Bureaus of Agricultural Economics and Home Economics.

The Smith family may have to pay a little more for ready made clothes next year than in 1938 but textiles will be about the same. This is important because the Smiths make a larger proportion of their clothes than do urban families. The survey indicates:

Shoes will cost more.

Automobile prices will be about 5 per cent less. This is important too, because farmers now have more automobiles in proportion than city people.

Furniture prices are going to be a little higher.

Kerosene, gasoline and gas will be about the same, but coal prices will be higher.

Food won't show much change. That is to say the higher prices of potatoes and truck crops will be offset by lower pork prices, and some cereal products.

Farm radio ownership is apt to bounce up next year. That is because of the city-farm cycle; city people will earn more next year from the business upturn, so they will have more to spend on farm products. So the farmers will have more money to buy city products. So the city people will buy more farm products. And so on and so on. It's called a "business cycle."

Farm radio ownership is now 59 per cent of all farm families. This is lower than the city average, one reason being absence of electricity. But farmers have more cars proportionately. Automobiles were owned by over 85 per cent of the native-white non-relief families in most parts of the country, except the Southeast. Here the ratio is 60 per cent. Incidentally, the Smiths' car took about one-sixth of their aggregate expenditures.

The Smith Family is gradually getting electricity. In fact, trends toward more comfortable living are frequent. In 1930, 13 per cent of farm families had current; now the ratio is 18 per cent. That's partly due to the big Government drive behind the Rural Electrification Administration; and partly due to higher incomes.

The Outlook Conference found a tendency to greater farm co-operation and advance planning. One big new development is the establishment of community storage lockers in local refrigeration plants. The idea started on the Pacific Coast, spread rapidly through the Middle West, and is now getting under way in the South. It is only beginning in the East. There are 2500 such community plants now in the country, and new ones are starting at the rate of 50 a month. At present the farmers chiefly are putting their meat into them for storage, a side of beef or a home-fattened hog but use for vegetables and fruit is growing.

Take it all and all, the Smith Family is doing better than it did, the observers believe. The report says:

"In spite of the downs and ups of farm income in the 1930's there is evidence of various kinds of improvements in farm living conditions during this period."

Troops Arrive as Strike Ends

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, Nov. 3 (AP)—Five hundred Ohio National Guardsmen arrived for strike duty today at the P. Lorillard Company tobacco plant but found that a CIO-affiliated union had capitulated to Gov. Martin L. Davey, critic of the CIO.

The Pioneer Tobacco Workers Union, which struck Oct. 3 for a closed shop and the checkoff, agreed shortly before midnight to end the dispute and return to work.

CIO organizer Sam Sponseller said the vote was 557 to 1. The plant was scheduled to reopen today.

As troops were en route from Columbus, Paul W. Fuller and John Owens, Regional CIO directors, urged the strikers to return to their jobs "in orderly fashion."

"We do not intend to have our people murdered by a lame duck Governor . . . who has proven himself to be America's notorious No. 1 strikebreaker," Mr. Fuller wired Mr. Sponseller. Mr. Fuller said he would file charges with the National Labor Relations Board.

Mr. Owens said the troop order was "the most inexcusable of the many vicious acts by Governor Davey during his term of office."

"There was no violence in Middletown, and there was no threat of any by the CIO," he said. "Davey's act is a further wanton waste of taxpayers' money so he can vent his personal revenge on a labor organization which helped throw him out of office."

Governor Davey, who last year sent troops into Ohio's steel centers to maintain order during the CIO "Little Steel" strike, said he ordered out the guardsmen yesterday to "preserve law and order" at the request of City Manager Walter J. Braun for protection.

An attempt on Oct. 25 to open the plant, employing 1,100 persons, precipitated a clash between union pickets and employees seeking to resume work.

Terming this a "serious riot," Governor Davey assailed what he called the "brutal, lawless, and tyrannical invasion of this State by the CIO high command."

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China Trade: Less or More For America?

Business debates effect of Japanese victories on U. S. investments and sales in Orient.

By H. B. Elliston
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

At the same time that Japan announces its plans for an economic empire in Asia, American businessmen in China are sending representatives to Washington to plead for maintenance of the Open Door of commercial opportunity in China against Japanese aggression. But some of their stay-at-home conferees are eagerly debating the cash possibilities of a future trade of much larger dimensions with China through the Japanese middleman.

The situation sounds like a paradox. But the businessmen here who think of a Japanized China as holding vast profit possibilities acknowledge no such paradox. They are sympathetic with the plight of the American businessman in China. But, they argue, the trade that appears to have been ruined by Japanese aggression was a mere pittance, and will be replaced many times over by a new kind of trade made possible by the reconstruction of China under Japanese auspices.

The purchasing power of China's 400,000,000 population has hitherto been a mirage. After a century of commercial effort American trade with China imports and exports amounted to only $135,000,000 a year.

Mere population has always betrayed commercial judgment.

Dreams That Faded

H. M. Stanley, the American journalist-explorer, used to stir British audiences by drawing eloquent pictures of the prospects of commerce with Africa when the missionaries should have persuaded the Negroes of the Congo to wear clothes at least on Sundays. When the natives had further learned to array themselves in cotton on week days as well, the looms of Lancashire were to know no cessation. Similarly, Wu Ting-fang, when he was Chinese Ambassador to Washington, was wont post-prandially to hold forth on the accretion to world trade which would result when the teeming Chinese should have been induced to add half an inch to their shirt tails.

The fact is that no country has such a low percentage of foreign trade as compared with its total trade. A quarter of the world's population live in China, but only a fiftieth of the world's trade is done with that country. China is at the bottom of the list of nations in amount of foreign trade per head of population.

Several reasons account for this lag in China's foreign trade. Living standards in China are too low to permit of much trade. They could be improved vastly, of course; but political turmoil, antiquated methods of doing business, and slowness of modernization have held them back. Most of Japan's success in the world market, indeed, might have been enjoyed by China if the Chinese had set out to cultivate the world market with modern weapons. This is particularly true in textiles, both cotton and silk. China's disregard

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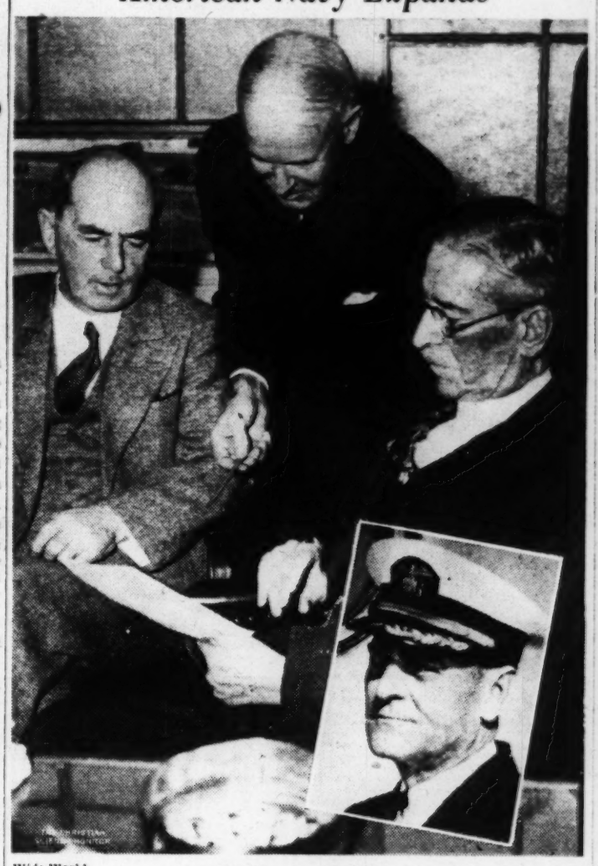
American Navy Expands



Wide World

By Sea and Air

Navy Department officials are shown as they opened bids on the construction of three 35,000-ton battleships. Left to right: Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations; Rear Admiral William G. DuBose, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Construction and Repair; Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy. Inset: Rear Admiral Arthur B. Cook, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics.

Navy to Buy Another Airship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—A decision reached by President Roosevelt after a long period of uncertainty puts the United States back into experimental airship construction. The Navy is to buy another airship. It will be a small one primarily experimental in character. But it will keep the Navy's lighter-than-air organization together and keep alive the art of handling big airships.

The Navy's acquisition of another airship was authorized conditionally by the last Congress. Congress left it to the discretion of the President. Since then the subject has been canvassed carefully by experts. Yesterday the Navy Department announced that the President had authorized the expenditure of up to $3,000,000 on such a ship. Bids are to be sought in a short time. Specifications contemplate a very small ship. The Akron and Macon, the Navy's lost giants of the air, were 785 feet long and of 6,850,000 cubic feet size. The new ship is to be only 325 feet long and of 1,000,000 cubic feet.

Whether the ship will be purchased from the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation which built the Akron and Macon is not certain. There are other companies which think they have better airship designs and will compete with Goodyear in the bidding. It may possibly be a metal-clad rather than the Goodyear fabric type of ship which the Navy will obtain. But the general assumption is that the contract has as a primary purpose keeping the Goodyear plant in existence.

When Congress refused to go on with naval airship construction after loss of both the Akron and Macon it looked as though the Goodyear plant investment at Akron, Ohio, would be a total loss. The company has been hanging on to a skeleton organization in the hope that the Government would revive lighter-than-air experimentation. A $3,000,000 contract for a new ship would justify them at least temporarily.

Transoceanic air lines have encountered serious obstacles in use of heavier-than-air flying boats over the longest water jumps. Airship enthusiasts believe that an airship would prove far more practical and profitable for a "hop" from San Francisco to Honolulu, for example, than the flying boats now being used. They had hoped that operation of the new German airship over the Atlantic would pave the way for the financing of construction of American airships at Akron to go into the transoceanic service.

But the Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes spoiled their hopes of building an American industry on the basis of German precedent by refusing helium for the new German airship now waiting helplessly at Friedrichshafen for Mr. Ickes to relent. Therefore, the hopes for American lighter-than-air revival rest almost exclusively on the proposed navy contract.

Intimate Message from Washington

Mid-Term Precedent Should Give G.O.P. 40 to 50 Seats Gain in House—Either Lack or Excess Will Tell Story

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Nov. 3

Election day comes next Tuesday, and next Wednesday Republican and Democratic leaders are bound by immutable precedent to issue statements explaining what happened. While one hesitates to make election forecasts, it seems safe to say, even at this distance, that these rival statements will not agree. In fact, it will take a pretty decisive sweep one way or the other to make plain to the public which side really has won, and there are other factors, which will be discussed in a moment, which enhance the difficulty.

The fact is that in Congressional mid-term elections, like that next week, there is a general rule in American politics that the party in power loses seats in the House. This has been the rule, with one exception, since 1874, which year is taken as the beginning of modern politics because it marked the end of the 14-year unchecked Republican supremacy that began with the Civil War.

Here are the figures:

House Mid-term Elections Since 1874

Year	Majority Party	Seats Lost	P. C. Total Seats Loss	Change in Control
1874—G. O. P.		96	33%	Yes
1878—Democrats		6	2%	No
1882—G. O. P.		65	20%	Yes
1886—Democrats		12	4%	No
1890—G. O. P.		85	26%	Yes
1894—Democrats		116	32%	Yes
1898—G. O. P.		21	6%	No
1902—G. O. P.		20	5%	No
1906—G. O. P.		28	7%	No
1910—G. O. P.		57	15%	Yes
1914—Democrats		59	14%	No
1918—Democrats		19	4%	Yes
1922—G. O. P.		75	17%	No
1926—G. O. P.		10	2%	No
1930—G. O. P.		55	13%	Yes
1934—Democrats		*10	*2%	No

* Gain.

The one exception, it will be seen, was in 1934. The normal mid-term loss of the party in power averaged from the beginning, is 11 per cent. With the present membership of the House that would mean a 50-seat loss by Democrats next Tuesday. It is a significant fact that most political writers are forecasting a Republican gain of 40 or 50 seats. The Senate situation follows no such rule because only a third of the membership is elected, and geographical considerations prevent generalizations.

What causes this almost universal mid-term recession of the party in power? Various factors no doubt, of which perhaps the chief is the absence of a presidential candidate to dramatize national issues, and a waning of the high hopes aroused for the Administration elected two years previously. The single exception to the rule, 1934, was all the more unusual since Democrats already had 312 of the 435 House seats—a record, but instead of losing seats they gained 10, and another 10 in 1936. The present House has 328 Democrats, 89 Republicans, 7 Progressives, 5 Farmer-Laborites and 6 vacancies.

Under the law of political averages, therefore, Republicans are due for a victory and should gain their 40 or 50 seats as a sort of par for the course. Short of such a victory it will be hard to prove statistically any widespread revolt, or to synthesize the results of local issues, which dominate most of the contests, into a national trend. Above that figure the trend would be obvious.

To be sure, there is one outstanding issue: It is old age pensions, and it is a potent factor in contests in 18 states. But as between Republicans and Democrats it only adds to the confusion because in most states it cuts squarely across party lines.

Significance to 1940

Congressional mid-term elections have frequently forecast the results of the next Presidential race, and this is particularly true where the mid-term election overthrew a dominant party in the House.

Thus, Republicans lost House control in 1882 and lost to Cleveland in 1884; the Presidential victories of Cleveland in 1892, McKinley in 1896, Wilson in 1912, Harding in 1920 and Roosevelt in 1932 were all anticipated by such congressional overthrows.

Putting it the other way round, no President has been elected in the past 50 years whose party did not already control the House. The one possible qualification was Wilson in 1916, when Democrats had control of the House but only by a precarious coalition with insurgents, being actually in a six-seat minority.

If the Democrats still control the House after next Tuesday, therefore, the 50-year rule just referred to presents a grim precedent for Republicans to overcome in 1940. But what is a precedent? If events of the past 10 years have taught us anything it is that we live in an unpredictable era, in which any political rule may be washed overboard.

Richard L. Strout

G.O.P. to Study Role Played By Relief Politics

Washington leaders to demand inquiry—New Jersey faces probe into election.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—The issue of relief-in-politics, or what the Sheppard Committee calls the "right of the people to a free and unpolluted ballot," is not only now looming darkly over the coming elections, but its aftermath promises to be a major issue in the next Congress.

Today, 23 Republican Senators and Senatorial candidates and 169 House Members or candidates pledged themselves to demand a comprehensive investigation of the political activities of all Federal relief agencies.

At the same time, the Sheppard Committee warned the winner of the Senatorial election in New Jersey—of whatever party—that he probably would be called upon to defend his election before the tribunal of the Senate before he could take his seat. The Committee, run by Democrats, found evidences of "a possible wholesale system of padding voting lists" on behalf of Democratic candidates in Hudson County.

President Enters Minnesota

President Roosevelt, meantime, plunged into a ticklish state situation when he sent a message to a committee of Minnesota newspapermen praising Gov. Elmer Benson, Farmer-Labor nominee for Governor. James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has already twice gone into Minnesota to support candidacy of Thomas Gallagher, Democratic opponent of Governor Benson.

"As a matter of ultimate good for the Nation," the President said to the Minnesota Newspaper Committee supporting Governor Benson, "there is every reason why liberals throughout the Nation should be working this year in the closest of harmonious co-operation."

The message constituted the first time since the primaries that the President has broken through party lines to lend a helping hand to a non-Democrat. In the case of Minnesota, he does not necessarily regard the Democratic nominee as a reactionary, but doubtless feels he has no chance of election and is only harming Governor Benson's prospects.

In 1936, the President and his political staff were able to persuade the Democratic gubernatorial candidate to withdraw, and Governor Benson was elected. But it is now apparently too late for such action, so Mr. Roosevelt in effect asks his supporters to cut the regular Democratic Ticket and vote for the Farmer-Labor standard-bearer.

Praise for Newspapermen

"I have repeatedly indicated the high esteem in which I hold Governor Benson," the President said, "and the interest I take in his efforts to develop liberal governmental policies in Minnesota."

The Chief Executive also praised the activities of the Working Newspapermen's Benson Committee, which had sought an expression of his attitude. He seems to support their incursion into politics by saying:

"Apart from every other consideration, it is encouraging to receive this further evidence that American newspapermen are taking an increasingly courageous and intelligent interest in the problems of government."

The Republican pledge to press the investigation of relief activities took its stand on the following ground:

"We favor adequate relief for all in distress. It is for that we propose to do all in our power to expose and punish everyone playing politics with human misery. Our purpose is to safeguard relief administration against the corrupting and wasteful hand of the political spoilsman, so that the money appropriated for relief will go to those for whom it was intended. Our objective is to bring to account every relief administrator or supervisor who undertakes to influence the votes of relief beneficiaries as the price of the assistance given them."

Basis of Inquiry Demand

As evidence, the Republicans present:

1. Sworn statements testifying to efforts to dictate the manner in which relief beneficiaries shall vote that have been filed with the Senate Committee Investigating Campaign Expenditures;
2. The pronouncement of that

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In the Boston Section:

Boston minister to head Czechoslovak refugee work.

Local option voting on liquor discussed.

Sloan assails New Deal economics, offers own formula toward prosperity.

Mrs. Larz Anderson gives $15,000 worth of trees to Public Garden.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

China Trade: Less or More for America?

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for standardization in size and quality handed the world's silk trade on a golden platter to the Japanese.

Capital Required

The new business optimists are the more hopeful of a Chinese metamorphosis at the hands of the Japanese occupiers because the Nipponese invasion is economic as well as military. On the very heels of the soldiery entering Hankow were Japanese salesmen, promoters, renovators.

Allowance is made for the fact that the American trade of the future may have to be done through Japanese, even Japanese monopolies. It is contended, however, that this will merely change the character of American trade. Japan is a poor country in capital equipment. In putting up new mills and factories, in rebuilding shattered communications and laying down new communications, in constructing ports and terminals, in revivifying Chinese sericulture and agriculture, the land of the Rising Sun will eventually have to apply to capital-laden America. Judging from Premier Chamberlain's speech on Tuesday, the British entertain the same expectation for their capital-laden industries.

Such a picture, however, remains dependent upon Chinese co-operation even after the Japanese conquest of China. It is not enough for the Japanese to control port cities and the main centers of trade. Even the Great, or Yangtze, River gives them possession only of a 700-mile channel of water. It will be of no commercial use to Japan until the Chinese start again to buy and sell, fetch and carry.

Among Far Eastern experts with no business stake, doubts are entertained whether the Chinese will co-operate under Japanese overlordship. They base their view on what is actually happening in Japanese occupied China. The railroads are subject to Japanese occupation only when Chinese guerrillas have not pulled up the rails. It was the Japanese hope to make North China a vast cotton plantation. But, as a result of lack of Chinese farmer co-operation, this hope has not materialized. The villagers, moreover, shun the money which the Japanese have tried to introduce to North China as they would poison.

Resistance of Inertia

It is a fact that no inertia in the world is comparable with Chinese inertia. This spirit of Chinese resistance may bar any large scale development work which has to rely upon Chinese manpower.

No doubt there will be some co-operation. Chinese must live, and they are less likely to refuse to work now that Chiang Kai-shek has been driven into the upper reaches of the Yangtze valley. But the picture of a teeming China working as one man for the greater glory of the Mikado's Kingdom, for a mystic adherence to Pan Asianism, or even for their own enrichment is too fanciful for most disinterested experts on China. The drain on Japan for military occupation, it is said, will more than offset the profits of exploitation for years to come.

Thus the volume of Japan's trade position in the world is not likely to be greatly altered in the measurable future. And that position is a minor one. Reports take up much newspaper space of the manner in which Japanese are conquering world markets. But the fact remains that Japan's proportion of world trade last year was only 3 per cent.

Japan's Trade Drops

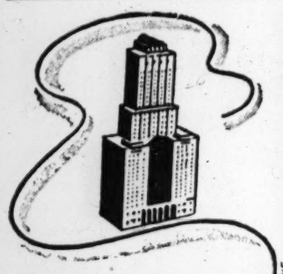
Since then Japan's trade has been on the decline, "Marked stagnation," says the last monthly circular of the Mitsubishi concern, reporting on the figures up to September, "is noticeable in all lines of exports." With America the export trade has dropped off the most, from $127,000,000 to $67,000,000, or a loss of almost 50 per cent.

The greatest change in Japan's trade lies in direction rather than size. Nowadays Japan's exports to China and Manchukuo amount to 47 per cent of total exports and imports to 25 per cent of total imports. What Japan lost in the non-Asiatic world was therefore partly regained in the Far East.

The collapse of Canton and Hankow has brought trade virtually to a standstill.

Shanghai used to be the emporium for 40 per cent of China's foreign trade. When Japan extruded the Chinese, Hong Kong, which is the world port for Canton and South China, took Shanghai's place. It is said that almost 50 per cent of China's imports and 40 per cent of China's total exports passed through Hong Kong. Almost all of the purely Chinese trade used this British Crown colony. Now that the Japanese have captured Canton, the port of Hong Kong has been left hanging in the air. Orders for American merchandise have been cancelled right and left.

Some of this trade may be rerouted through French Indo-China, but the amount will be small, since the French are not anxious to take up the role as China's middleman that the British played in Hong Kong. It is this shrivelling up of trade that is bringing American businessmen in China hotfoot to Washington.



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Wide World

S. K. Wolf
President Society of Motion Picture Engineers, presents Society's medal for motion picture progress.

Dr. Herbert T. Kalmus
President Technicolor Motion Picture Corporation, receives progress medal.

Movies of Spinning Planets Expand Field in Astronomy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 3—Two leading exponents of research in connection with modern motion picture photography reviewed contrasting problems at the fall meeting of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers yesterday, the one concerned with underseas photography and the other fascinated with the possibilities of photographing planets and other celestial bodies, some being millions of light years distant.

Prof. R. R. McMath of the University of Michigan described methods he uses to take motion pictures of solar bodies using a tower telescope and apparatus labeled a "spectroheliokinematograph." This is now one of the most powerful pieces of solar observation equipment known.

Taking motion pictures of the planetary bodies in motion is adding considerably to astronomical knowledge of the stars and contrasts vividly with the drawbacks of the former method which required the carrying on of researches through crude sketches amplified by "still" photographs.

How technicians continue to conquer the obstacles of space below the earth's surface as well as above it, was illustrated in a paper by E. Fenimore Johnson, Son of the founder of the Victor Talking Machine Company, he told how physical as well as optical difficulties were overcome by designing equipment for wresting the secrets of the Deep through motion picture methods.

Mr. Johnson carried on his researches from an 87-foot boat. He took many thousands of feet of film in the tropical waters off Dry Tortugas and in the Bahamas, during the past three years. Some of these he showed in illustration of his paper.

E. M. Lowrey and K. S. Weaver of the Eastman Kodak Company demonstrated a way to take the temperature of color just as engineers now take the pulse of sound by measuring its frequency. As iron when heated changes in color from invisible red through cherry red to brilliant white, so the color values in the light of incandescent lamps change with the temperature of the filament of lamps used in movie studios.

Color pictures especially must provide the most accurate reproduction of actual scenes and by measuring the "color temperature" of lighting in color photography it is possible to control the color values both in photographing and projecting them.

A new machine was introduced by F. G. Albin of United Artists, providing made-to-order winds, ranging from a roaring hurricane to a whispering zephyr — with or without sound.

Naturally wind machines are not novelties in movie production, but the new one is so ingeniously designed it is virtually silent in operation which permits Hollywood technicians to record authentic accompanying sounds without contending with machine noise.

Television pictures possibilities interested a large section of the motion picture engineers audience. I. J. Kaar, design engineer of the General Electric Radio Division asserted there were but two major questions still to be answered before television really "arrived."

"The first of these—fixing satisfactory visionary standards—has practically been settled now," he said. "The second is a method of paying for the programs.

The question of who shall pay for television programs has not been answered, Mr. Kaar said, pointing out that the present broadcasting system, with its commercial sponsors who pay the bill, requires the existence of tens of millions of receivers, with listeners who may be induced to buy the advertising products.

"Such an audience does not exist in television," he said, "and cannot be expected for several years."

To Dr. K. S. Gibson of the Bureau of Standards went the SMPE Journal Award for this year. This is the second year in succession a member of the Bureau of Standards staff has been so honored by the Society. The award is granted each year to the author of the most outstanding paper originally published in the Society's Journal. It consists of a beautifully engraved and illuminated certificate in addition to a cash honorarium.

Insurgent Shell Hits U. S. Madrid Embassy

MADRID, Nov. 3 (AP)—A shell struck the unoccupied American Embassy building and burst in the Ambassador's rooms today in an Insurgent artillery bombardment of Madrid.

These rooms had not been used since Ambassador Claude G. Bowers established his headquarters at Hendaye, France, Aug. 16, 1936. Later he moved to Saint Jean-de-Luz, France.

Police reported that 15 persons were killed and 34 injured by the 204 shells which landed in Madrid. Seven were killed when a shell burst in the International Red Aid Building where a solidarity Congress was in session.

Mrs. Roosevelt Flies West

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt left Newark airport Nov. 2 for Chicago en route to Seattle where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. Anna Boettiger.

Atlantic Flights By U. S. Planes Plan for Spring

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Scheduled commercial flights across the Atlantic Ocean under the American flag will begin next April, William H. Coverdale, President, American Export Lines, Inc., announced yesterday.

Mr. Coverdale said his firm will devote $450,000 of the proceeds of a new stock issue, to the opening of the line, which will run from New York, Baltimore and Boston, to Paris, via the Azores and Bordeaux, thence to Berlin, Rome, Athens and Alexandria.

Following experimental flights carrying express and mail, the company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, American Export Airlines, Inc., plans to invest an additional $6,000,000 to $7,000,000 to create a nonstop, New York to Paris passenger service, he added.

It is hoped to put twice-a-week passenger service — the western terminus of which will be at North Beach airport, here—in effect before the end of the new World's Fair, Mr. Coverdale said. However, no compromise will be made with safety, he declared.

The plan has been worked out in co-operation with Pan American Airways, he said, but requires the approval of the Civil Aeronautics Authority in Washington. Pan American, he explained, will fly the North Atlantic route, from New York to London, Paris, and Berlin, while American Export will fly the Mediterranean route, with a spur to Paris and Berlin.

Both lines will co-operate, he asserted, to keep the American flag at the head of International transatlantic aviation.

First plane for the subsidiary's transatlantic operation will be a $200,000 consolidated navy type PBY 4, described by Mr. Coverdale as having a 4,000-mile cruising range, and a 4,000-pound payload from the U. S. to the Azores in the first cargo flights. It will carry a crew of six, he said.

Conservative plans for development of the passenger service call for two years' experimentation with mail and cargo on scheduled flights, although the time may be reduced if the safety factor warrants.

Plans for the passenger planes already laid out call for the sleeping of 20 passengers. The fare from New York to Paris will be about $425 he said, or 11 cents a mile.

It is hoped to make the scheduled passenger flights in 20 or even 18 hours between New York and Paris, although earlier flights will require 27 hours. The French terminus will be at Bordeaux until a new Paris seaplane port is completed, he said.

Scheduled stops will also be made in the Near East, he said.

Officials of Pan American, which operates a regular service to Bermuda and has completed a long series of transatlantic survey flights, said no decision had been reached as to what route Pan American woud fly when it inaugurates its regular transatlantic service.

Hobart Building Pontoon Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—Work has commenced on the construction of a bridge across the River Derwent to connect the eastern suburbs with Hobart. Parliament agreed to a loan of £265,000 for the purpose, but it has been found necessary to increase the amount to £315,000.

The design is arousing interest among engineers and the general public since it provides for the structure to be supported on pontoons. The central section will be able to be raised to allow vessels to go to the wharves which lie higher up the river.

Mexico's Industrial Contract With Canada Cushions Reform

"Mexico for the Mexicans"
Last of a series on President Cardenas and the Current Crisis in His Reform Administration.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A contract is now in force here which furnishes a model for equitable co-operation between Mexican nationalism and greatly needed foreign capital in the future development of Mexico's resources.

It is a contract designed to take account of the reasons for headlong conflict between Mexican social and economic reform and the necessities of protecting foreign capital, which has caused the Cardenas Administration to break with outside investors and exploiters in these recent eventful months; and it is designed to eliminate these points of friction.

The Canadian Car and Foundry Company and the Mexican Government have mutually agreed on the establishment of a plant for building airplanes. Each party supplies 50 per cent of the capital and they will share equally in profits, after a guaranteed sum is paid to the company.

The Canadian company is furnishing engineers and technicians. The Mexicans are furnishing labor. The machinery comes from Canada and Mexico furnishes the site and buildings. The contract is of limited duration but during its life a 20 per cent profit is guaranteed to the foreign company, which is designed to compensate for the eventual delivery of the property into the hands of the Government.

Jobs for 1500

It is estimated that employment will be given to 1500 men, a new industry will have been established, and it is planned to expand it to supply the Latin American market with airplanes at a cost lower than those produced in the United States or Canada. This latter is made possible by lower labor costs.

This contract represents Mexico's idea of co-operation with foreign capital; and it is to be noted that guarantees are given. If this principle could be extended to other industries a new phase of industrial development could be initiated here.

In the previous article, a number of instances were cited as to why such co-operation is greatly needed; why this and that resource in Mexico's natural wealth cannot be opened up to the extent that is both necessary and desirable by the limited financial strength of this nation.

To these instances might be added the mining industry, which spent in 1937 between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000 for necessary machinery. It could do this because it had credits and confidence. If labor or the government takes over the Mexican mines from what source could they obtain such similar credit for machinery needed to keep a highly technical industry operating?

Labor's Complex Role

Labor has made great gains in Mexico but caused many abuses too and it has, by its political demands, alienated the Army and caused a friction which could grow into a major conflict. This would be the worst of all possible developments here for the eagerly sought national unity, and economic stability.

The splendid public works program which, if completed, would provide Mexico's greatest asset, has also been severely restricted because of lack of funds. Government purchases of machinery have almost halted and employment decreased.

In international affairs Mexico has alienated her former allies, the United States and Great Britain, and been placed in the awkward position of trading with Fascist nations which her entire foreign policy condemns. Such trade is done on a barter basis which, while temporarily satisfactory, does not solve the essential problem of bringing in capital.

Mexico must, then, be coming to some realization of the virtues of capital as well as its evils. Yet she cannot expect capital to return here until this realization is made apparent and results in some guarantee of protection. Certainly no inducement is at present offered excepting the Canadian plane contract, and until it is, and on reasonable terms, the nationalized machine must await lubrication.

A Familiar Story

Meanwhile, dire prophecies are being made of an impending crash here caused by the economic decline and the social restlessness. As has been reported it can be shown, on paper, that the Mexican Government is bankrupt. But figures are always secondary to human factors when one attempts to estimate a nation. Statisticians have been demonstrating for years that Italy and Germany had no money and were on the verge of chaos but events give a lie to the figures, particularly those of recent date.

One of the keenest observers on Mexican affairs commented recently that he had studied Mexico closely for 25 years and that "It is always on the brink of the abyss—but it never plunges over." He then added, "The situation is entirely different here from that in the United States. Comparatively speaking, a North American can stand 10 pounds of economic pressure, a Mexican can stand stand 10,000."

People's Wants Are Few

This capacity for absorbing shock is found oftenest in people who live close to the soil and the Mexican masses are of the earth earthy. Their climate is gentle, their needs are few and the basic population has for centuries lived mainly on beans and tortillas. That this is not always from necessity is demonstrated by a servant who, while living in a foreign household where food is varied and abundant, chose to continue to eat corn and beans.

So long as these two staples are available the peasant does not murmur and President Cardenas is fortunate in that plentiful rains will give Mexico good crops this year. Accordingly he can continue to place his faith in the people's following his leadership passively, and concentrate upon the solution of the acute problems of oil, internal politics, and international relations.

Should there be any major crisis in relations with the United States the results would be incalculable but the answer to that question lies only with the State Department. Barring such a crisis, Cardenas will continue serenely on his way and only time will tell whether his daring program has been inspired by wisdom or folly.

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13 Manhattan Offices Raided for Tipsters

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Detectives today raided 13 offices in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn in connection with an alleged $15,000,000-a-year race track tipping racket.

United States Attorney Lamar Hardy, directing the raids, ordered the detectives to arrest everyone found on the premises on charges of using the mails to defraud.

The raids were timed to coincide with the opening in Federal Court of four sealed indictments naming 70 persons in the alleged race-track racket. Assistant U. S. Attorney William Power Maloney said that most of the 70 defendants, arrested March 23 and released in bail, had immediately gone back into business and were mulcting new victims even while evidence on the earlier charges was being presented to the grand jury.

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Japan's Reply to U. S. Note On Rights in China Awaited

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The United States officially ignored a proclamation issued in Tokyo asserting Japan's intention to institute a new order in East Asia, built on "a tripartite relationship of mutual aid and co-ordination between Japan, Manchukuo and China in the political, economic, cultural and other fields."

It was indicated here that there would be no official reaction to it. The United States is awaiting Japan's reply to its note of Oct. 6, demanding respect for American rights in China. The note made three demands—discontinuance of discriminatory exchange control in China, discontinuance of monopolies giving Japanese merchants preference in China, and discontinuance of censorship and of interference with American property, travel, trade and shipping.

Informed observers said the Japanese proclamation meant that Japan intends to create a gigantic empire embracing nearly 500,000,000 people. They believed it would set up in China a series of puppet governments on the same basis as in Manchukuo, and would sign a treaty with them along the lines of the one with Manchukuo. That treaty bound each country to help the other and gave Japan the right to maintain an armed force in Manchukuo.

They pointed out that Japan's proclamation based the co-operation among the three states on a common anti-Communism foundation, but that its effect would be to injure the interests of the United States and Great Britain.

They characterized the proclamation as a bid to the Chinese people to accept peace by throwing over Chiang Kai-shek. The proclamation said the co-operation of the Kuomintang (Chinese) Government would not be rejected if its personnel were "remolded."

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Million-Dollar Rain Swamps Drought

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—Forecaster C. A. Donnel said "a million dollar rain spread over a large section of the drought-stricken midcontinent today and slowly would expand in area.

The rain trough extended, he said, from San Antonio, Texas, northeastward through Dallas, to Oklahoma, Kansas, Northwestern Missouri, Nebraska, Central Iowa, most of Wisconsin and to western Lake Superior.

The fall was heavy in some sections last night and this morning, Wichita, Kan., reporting 1.86 inches; Concordia, Kan., 1.5; Omaha, 1.12, and Oklahoma City, 1.02.

An autumn heat wave which shattered records for this late in the season in many localities, plus the drought, had brought concern to many a farmer, although the "September weather" in November was a boon to city dwellers and corn harvesters.

Mr. Donnel said the rain belt was moving slowly eastward, with a considerable drop in temperature.

He predicted rain tonight or tomorrow in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, rain or snow in Minnesota.

Pass the Spinach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PRYOR, Texas—On one farm here 3,000 acres of spinach have been planted and, following the rotation system of planting, 3,000 more acres will be put in before the planting season ends. This one farm would seem to be making bounteous provision for the devotees of Pop-Eye.

Links in Christianity's Chain

Christianity Comes to Britain: Little Known of First Sower, but One Tradition Traces Introduction to Joseph of Arimathea

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-eighth of 56 Articles

As with Ireland, so with England, the early comings of Christianity are shrouded in uncertainty. Our first reliable information deals with results from earlier planting of the seeds of spiritual truth, but of the sower nothing is known. There are reasons for the conclusion that the Roman soldiers who invaded and occupied these regions in the first and second centuries were the first bearers of the Gospel news.

Also it seems equally logical that Christian refugees from the persecutions of the second and third centuries may have found their way to the shores of Britain. The Latin historian, Tertullian, early in the third century stated that the armies of Christ had gone into remote regions of Britain where the soldiers of Rome had not been able to penetrate. (The Story of Christendom: Duncan-Jones.)

A tradition which persists in England, especially in the South, makes so strong an appeal that it is worthy of consideration here. It is no less than the startling assertion that Christianity came to England through the coming of Joseph of Arimathea immediately after the crucifixion; that he with a dozen companions landed near the Bristol Channel, were kindly received by the British King, Arviragus, who did not accept his teaching but presented him with an "Isle of Marsh, whereon to build, and there he built with wattles from the marsh a little lovely chapel, in days of yore." Tradition holds that this was the beginning of the famous Glastonbury cathedral which played an important part in the early centuries of Christianity in England.

Traditions of Origins

A reason given for the presence of Joseph in this quarter of the world is that he was a merchant and came to Cornwall to buy tin which even at that early period was mined there and sent to various parts of the world. Another tradition less credible, however, is to the effect that Jesus himself spent in that locality a portion of the period between the ages of 12 and 30, of which no account is recorded in the Gospels. It is held that Joseph was a relative of Jesus and that he took the youth about with him on his business journeys. This assertion, however, seems to have but a slight degree of credibility. The doings of the Master during those unknown years are little likely to be revealed, otherwise the intensive search would long since have been rewarded.

Another tradition which certain English scholars regard as well founded insists that Christianity was first planted in Britain by apostolic authority, and by no less a personage than Paul himself. It should be said, however, that the processes of reasoning which lead to this conclusion are somewhat involved and uncertain, so that one who would traverse them might easily lose the way. Yet there are many earnest promoters of this idea, whose conclusions are set forth so courageously that they may not be lightly dismissed.

The question seems to be this: Did English Christianity as later developed stem from Rome or from missionaries who went from Ireland to Scotland, thence spread southward over Northern England? The supporters of this idea assert that the earliest seeds of Christianity were sown by missionaries from Jerusalem, including Paul.

Both sides have ardent supporters, yet to an impartial observer the evidence seems to be that it was the influence and enterprise of the Roman Church which finally became dominant throughout Great Britain.

Councils of Constantine

One of the first tangible evidences of the status of Christianity in Britain which is historically certain, is found in the invitation of Constantine to the Bishops of York, London, and Lincoln to attend the councils which he called at Arles, in 314, and Nicaea, in 325. The conclusion is justified that at that period Christianity in England, with an established polity, had assumed considerable importance. To be sure, Constantine's call to the bishops was Empire-wide, even reaching beyond its political boundaries to every region where the teachings of the Nazarene had gained a substantial foothold. However scanty the early history of Christianity in England, yet vignettes of personal happenings illumine the darkness.

A fine example of the faith which leads one even to endure martyrdom comes down to us in the story of Alban, afterward a saint of the Church. In 303 or 305 the harsh decree of Diocletian against Christians finally reached the shores of England. In substance it asserted that all who would not renounce their faith in God and sacrifice to the Emperor of Rome and the heathen gods, should suffer torture and death. Many yielded rather than to suffer martyrdom.

Others stood firm in their faith. Alban had not at that time embraced Christianity, but he gave shelter to a Christian priest fleeing from the persecution. So impressed did he become with the piety, devotion, and joy of the stranger guest that Alban himself accepted Christianity as the way of life and became an earnest convert.

Memorial to High Courage

When, finally, the Roman soldiers, searching for fugitive Christians, came to his house, Alban, seeking to protect his guest, put on the priest's clothes, but was arrested and taken away under the impression that he was the fugitive sought. The judge before whom he was haled, however, discovered the deception and insisted that Alban should sacrifice to the Roman gods. This he refused to do. Even the threat of torture and death could not change him. He had found the Lord and salvation, and nothing could tempt him to retract. He was tortured and finally martyred upon a hill near the city.

The spot is marked by a noble structure, the Abbey of St. Albans, built to commemorate the splendid courage of a man who, although a recent convert to the Christian doctrine, yet was so sure that he had found his Saviour that no torture of the flesh could move him. What greater proof of the fundamental truth of the Master's teachings could be adduced than the ennobling experience of these firm Christians! The story affords an appealing portrait of the sanctified life of the priest of that period, when the daily devotions of one convinced Alban that Christianity was the true religion.

Another character whose experience still stands out clearly amid the mist of centuries is Ninian, also made a saint of the Church. This forceful man was a missionary, who ventured to the North, even beyond the wall built by the Romans across the country from the Forth to the Clyde, to protect the Southern dwellers from attack by the fierce Picts of the North. Ninian was a Briton, born on the Solway, of a Christian family, it is believed, about 350. Of a religious turn of mind, Ninian went to Rome to be educated for the priesthood. He remained for several years in the city of St. Peter's and was consecrated as a bishop.

Ninian's Faithful Service

Returning to his native land, Ninian was led to engage as a missionary to the rude people beyond the Wall of Antoninus. That his work was effective results show. He built churches, one of stone at Whithern in Galloway, probably the first stone structure for purposes of worship to be erected in Britain. Ninian served long and effectively among the Scots, and it is believed established a monastery at Whithern.

A familiar but delightful story is told of the manner in which the interest of Gregory the Great was aroused in sending missionaries to England. While he was yet a monk, one day, in passing through the market place in Rome, he saw exposed for sale fair-haired boys, quite unfamiliar to him. He expressed his regret that such children, manifestly heathens, should be sold in the market place.

When he inquired as to their nationality, he was told, "They are called Angles." "Well are they called Angles for they have the faces of angels. What is the name of their province?" he inquired. "It is Deira" (a portion of Northumbria). "Truly are they *de ira Dei*—withdrawn from the wrath of God and called to his mercy," the monk asserted. "What is the name of their king?" "He is called Alla," came the reply. "Then," said Gregory, "must Alla's people sing Alleluia to the praise of God."

How deep an impression the incident left upon the mind of Gregory is evidenced by the fact that when he became Pope, he promoted a missionary expedition to England headed by Augustine (of Canterbury). This was in 596.

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A Japanese Portia

Wide World

First Japanese Woman Lawyer in California

Miss Chiyoko Sakamoto of Los Angeles, as befits her profession, is shown surrounded by law books, having recently passed the examinations for the California State Bar. She is said to be the first Japanese woman on the Pacific Coast to be qualified to practice law. Her "shingle," reading Attorney-at-Law in Japanese, is seen in the lower right part of the picture.

Farm Tenancy: Iowa Seeks Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—Drastic action to lift the tenant farmer out of the bog of financial insolvency is recommended here by a special committee appointed by Gov. Nels G. Kraschelend charged with a study of the tenancy situation in Iowa.

Examining conditions which have raised the ration of nonowner operators from 24 per cent in 1880 to more than 50 per cent today, the committee describes ways and means by which Federal, State and local Governments could eliminate a major portion of the evil.

Pointing out that a certain amount of tenancy is necessary and desirable as a stepping stone to farm ownership, the committee in its official report says, "If tenancy, however, approaches or exceeds one half of all farms, serious problems arise."

It predicted an even greater rise in tenancy unless concerted action is taken.

Drawbacks Stressed

As a result of public hearings held in every county of the State, the committee learned that tenancy results in a steady decline in income from rented farms, a depletion in soil productivity and has an adverse effect on community life in general.

The area of greatest tenant mobility in Iowa, its report stated, is in the southern counties where tenants move on an average of once every two years.

Striking at causes, the committee declared the major reason for most tenancy was the lack of adequate income derived from a farm by its owner.

"No system," it says, "can withstand the onslaught of extreme price fluctuations and the paralyzing effects of chronic price disparities between the things farmers sell and the things they buy, a disadvantage under which agriculture has been laboring for many decades."

Credit and Taxation

Next to the decrease in farm income, the committee blamed faults in credit and taxation systems for the mounting tenancy trend.

"Eleven per cent of the total farm land in Iowa, or an acreage equivalent to 11 counties, was sold under foreclosure proceedings during the period of 1927 to 1934," the report said.

Behind this, it went on, is the tax burden on farms, the average of which increased from 56 cents per acre in 1914 to $1.40 per acre in 1930.

"In terms of per cent of the land value the increase was from 0.45 per cent to 1 per cent during the same period," the committee report stated.

"Citing that since 1930 the real estate tax in Iowa declined to $0.89 per acre in 1934, the report continued:

"Land values have declined even more, in that the tax amounted to 1.12 per cent of the land value in 1934. In many localities, however, the tax burden upon the land is more than twice as heavy as the State average. This is particularly true in certain drainage or consolidated school districts, or both, where the tax loads are sometimes almost confiscatory and are creating intolerable tenure conditions."

Other reasons cited by the report for the increasing tenancy problem included: Land speculation and investment in land by city people and a tendency of education to stimulate rather than counteract the interest of youth from the farm to city life.

Recommendations Made

The Committee stressed that the problem "cannot be solved within any one state" and offered recommendations in which federal, state and local policies might tend to encourage a "sound and equitable tenure system" to develop.

These recommendation, in brief, were:

1. Stabilization of farm prices.
2. More adequate agricultural credit facilities.
3. Federal assistance in promoting farm ownership.
4. Prevention of excessive land speculation and concentration of farm land holdings.
5. Protection of the owner-operators' equity in years of crop failure and depression.
6. Abolition of deficiency judgments, invalidation of waivers of exemption rights and limitation of the landlord's lien.
7. An increase in the security of tenure on rented farms.

Conceding that accomplishment of its No. 1 point—price stabilization—is more a Federal than a local problem, the committee urges that "the citizens of Iowa . . . do everything in their power to insist that the Federal Government carry out an effective agricultural policy . . . and revise the monetary system so as to stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar."

Self-Supporting Plan

It also declares that any long time program to stabilize farm income must eventually become self-supporting, eliminating the need for direct appropriations from the Federal Treasury.

Elaborating on point No. 2—credit facilities—the committee declared, "There is an urgent need for making payments on agricultural loans more flexible. Since our present credit facilities are designed largely to serve industrial and commercial needs, these . . . are not serving agriculture adequately."

It suggested that this problem be attacked through the Federal land banks and other farm credit agencies.

Labor Unrest in West Indies Studied by British Official

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 3 (CP)—The Royal Commission inquiry into social and economic conditions in the West Indies opens here today. The 10-man Commission is headed by Lord Moyne.

The Commission was named by the British Government on July 28 "to investigate social and economic conditions in Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Windward Islands."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, British West Indies—Evidence of the genuine desire of the Colonial Office to discover underlying causes of labor unrest in the West Indies is seen in the mission which Maj. G. St. John Orde Browne, newly-appointed Labor Adviser to the Colonial Secretary, is carrying out in the area.

Maj. Orde Browne, who has had experience in the International Labor Office in Geneva as well as in Africa, where he investigated labor conditions for the British Government in Rhodesia, already has spent some time in British Guiana. His next objective is Jamaica, and from there he will proceed to British Honduras, visiting the Windward and Leeward Islands after a brief call at Trinidad.

Working independently of the Royal Commission under Lord Moyne which is about to begin in Jamaica its study of social and economic conditions in the West Indian area, Maj. Orde Browne is expected to establish close and informal contacts with the people which may be denied to a formal group of investigators. He hopes, he has stated, to discover the West Indian laborer's actual cost of living, the adequacy of the family diet, success of infant welfare, and difficulties which cause unhappiness to the working classes.

Observers believe Maj. Orde Browne is likely to find—at least in some of the larger centers—that as Lord Harlech, former Colonial Secretary, said in Parliament last February, "human treatment is more important than anything else." If wage earners can be made to feel they are real partners in industry whether in field or factory, the question will cease to be one merely of so many cents an hour and confidence and loyalty will make themselves felt in the relations.

FOR QUICK

CAKE ICINGS

Of All Things . . . !

Heroes Reap Rewards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Youthful courage in the face of extreme danger won for five young people—three boys and two girls—university scholarships here.

The group was accosted by two armed bandits. Instead of yielding to their holdup demands, the quintet overpowered the bandits, wrested their guns from them and turned the pair over to police after one was shot with his own gun in the melee.

So courageous was their capture of the pair, American Legion officials announced that they would obtain funds for Hubert Tardif, 19, Robert Robbins, 16, John Dee, 18, and Jean Carroll, 18, to continue their courses at Denver University, where all are freshmen this fall.

The fifth scholarship will go to Barbara Peters, 17-year-old Monte Vista, Colo., high school graduate who had been unable to attend college because of lack of funds and was here at the time of the incident looking for a job with which she might work her way through school.

Straw Aids Farmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—"Bricks without straw,"—the ancient brickmaker knew that his product could not be so made, but little idea did the early American farmer ever have that he would some day be using straw to keep his land moist. However, a 100,000-acre soil conservation association district in the famous Palouse region of Washington is using straw to retain the water on the land.

When wheat straw and stubble was worked into surface soils, it is reported that the treated acres showed virtually no run-off of either soil or water. It is now proposed to hold a series of educational meetings to explain the method of using straw this way to the farmers with the thought that vast sums of money may be saved and the rich land of the Palouse protected.

Fuzz Has Its Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TEMPE, Ariz.—A discovery made at the local station of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine suggests that plant breeders may have been working in the wrong direction in attempting to eliminate the minute hairs or "fuzz" on certain crop plants, notably beans and tomatoes.

The hairs are there to repel insects that might damage the plant or fruit.

Aphids, or plant lice, were turned away by the bean spines, the experts reported.

Twins Poll Twin Vote

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Richard and Charles Burke were rivals for election as President of the Canisius College freshman class.

Richard and Charles Burke are twins.

Their votes were "twins," too—58 each.

They'll take turns at presiding over class meetings.

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Economical to make with
GRAVY MASTER
A PURE VEGETABLE CONCENTRATE

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Beats the whole kaboodle—
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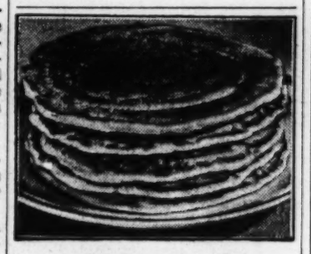
Make griddle cakes the Spry way and see the difference. (Easy recipe below.) You'll never go back to the old way again. Spry griddle cakes are meltingly tender, so fine-flavored. Have some for breakfast tomorrow . . . golden-brown . . . piping hot . . . u-m-m-m, what a treat!

Everything you bake or fry the Spry way is extra delicious. And this purer, ALL-vegetable, triple-creamed shortening is a joy to use. Cooking experts for 281 home-making schools say "Spry's so marvelously creamy it mixes like magic!" No smoke or unpleasant odor when you fry the Spry way and foods are so crispy and wholesome a child can eat them. Use Spry for *all* baking and frying. Make these extra-delicious Spry griddle cakes soon!



Spry Griddle Cakes

2 cups sifted flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 egg, well beaten
1½ cups milk
¼ cup Spry, melted

Sift flour with baking powder and salt. Combine beaten egg, milk and Spry. Turn liquids into dry ingredients and stir gently until blended. Drop by spoonfuls on hot griddle greased with Spry. When cakes puff and bubble, turn once and brown on other side. Turn only once. Serve with maple syrup. Makes 18.

(*All measurements in this recipe are level*)

Get lighter cakes, flakier pastry, crisper fried foods the Spry way

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But not Birds Eye Corn! We seal in the freshness for you when the kernels are barely 4 hours off the stalk—when the corn is as gosh-darn field-fresh as the golden ears you see steaming on a farmer's table smack in the middle of July.

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CAULIFLOWER ..... (10-oz.) box 19¢
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Italo-British Pact Expected In Effect by Mid-November

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 3—Reappointment of the Earl of Perth or dispatch of a new Ambassador with credentials accrediting him to the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia is expected to be the first effect of the coming into effect of the Anglo-Italian agreement.

No date for the agreement to take effect has been officially announced yet, but it is expected to be about the middle of the current month.

The Rome agreement really consists of a whole series of subsidiary notes, among which is a "good neighbor" agreement in which Egypt as well as Britain and Italy is concerned. It binds them to discuss frontier questions, to put down raiding, to enforce laws against slavery, to refrain from enrolling "nationals of the other party" especially deserters in bands or formation of a military nature.

To Exchange Arms Data

Other notes bind Britain and Italy to exchange military information and to tell one another if they intend to establish new naval or air bases in the Mediterranean, to refrain from hostile propaganda, to respect the independence of Saudi Arabia and Yemen, and to refrain from fortifying certain unnamed islands in the Red Sea.

Italy further undertakes not to arm the inhabitants of Italian East Africa except for "local policing and territorial defense," Italy being the interpreter of what this phrase means. Italy also promises to grant to British nationals freedom of religion in Italian East Africa and to allow missionaries to give religious assistance to British nationals as well as to engage in work "in humanitarian and benevolent spheres," but not to proselytize.

Italy further undertakes to adhere to the Naval Treaty of London of 1936 or, rather, to such parts of it as are still in force, notably the promise to give advance notification of building programs.

Suez Assurance

Other provisions assure Italy of Egypt's as well as Britain's determination to abide by the 1888 convention which "guarantees at all times and for all powers free use of the Suez Canal." Italy similarly reiterates assurance of its intention to respect the integrity of Spain and the Spanish possessions and to keep forces in Libya at "effective peace strength."

Though the proof of the pudding is generally in the eating, there is no doubt that the Mediterranean States generally—especially Yugoslavia but not loyalist Spain—are relieved that Britain and Italy have at last set their seals to the six months, old promise to bury the hatchet. Whether two countries whose aims and methods are at present so divergent can actually put the hatchet in the documentary grave which has been dug for it, is, however, a question on which authorities here differ.

Libya Considered Secure

ROME, Nov. 3 (AP)—Italy has hinted it is ready to take down the barbed wire defenses erected along the eastern Libyan frontier with Egypt just before the invasion of Ethiopia in 1935.

Fascists saw in an official communiqué stating the defenses were "useless" from a "military point of view" evidence that Italy feels no concern over its Libyan frontier in Africa.

Fascists regarded the communiqué as another indication of Italy's desire to see the April 16 Anglo-Italian accord made effective.

Autumn 'Heat Wave' Sends Temperature Up

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 3 (AP)—Rising 10 degres in two hours under a hot sun and cloudless skies, the mercury reached 74 degrees at 1:30 p. m. here today, tying a record for the date set in 1936.

The Weather Bureau said the record probably would be broken later in the day.

Hungary's Slice Taken From Czechoslovakia

By a Staff Artist

Blackened Part on Map Shows Area Ceded by Rome-Berlin Mediators

Hungary 'Sad' Amid Its Rejoicing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Nov. 3—Will the decision taken at Vienna yesterday promote peace and good relations in the Danube valley? This is the question impartial observers here are asking.

Though the frontier has been redrawn without bloodshed or the passions of war, the new line is far from perfect. It leaves a disproportionately large number of Slovaks on the Hungarian side, though the line is supposed to be based purely on ethnological considerations.

Imperialistic, historical, and political considerations found no place in the mediators' decision. Hungary wanted back its millennial frontier along the Carpathian mountains, but that was rejected. With extreme insistence Hungary demanded a common border with Poland, but that was not granted.

Hungary called for a plebiscite in non-Hungarian areas that it might reincorporate Slovakia, and Ruthenia, but that was not even considered by the Court. No single border of Great Hungary and not a single historical frontier was re-established yesterday despite the demand voiced by Hungarian revisionists the past two decades.

Wanted Full Restoration

Hungary is very happy to have its children returned. It rejoices that the crisis is over. But it is also sad that its hopes for restoration of the legendary millennial Magyar glory are blasted.

Twenty years they have been dreaming of "liberating their enslaved brothers," and the nationalists are now distressed that it is achieved. For two decades they have worked unceasingly for revision, but many now want to overthrow the very Government that brought it about.

The reason for this is that most Hungarians did not aspire merely to recover lost Hungarian brothers, but also territories inhabited by non-Hungarian peoples. For them revision has meant the restitution of Great Hungary. The last line of the Hungarian "creed" runs, "I believe in the resurrection of Hungary." Not the liberation of Hungarian minorities, but the resurrection of former territories is what the Hungarians have ardently longed for.

The ardency of this longing has been so consuming that the mere liberation of Hungarian minorities is regarded as almost a national disaster.

Before the World War, Hungary was one of Europe's greater states. It had a population of 21,000,000 persons and ranked seventh among continental empires. Along with its partner, Austria, it was indeed a "great power." But of those 21,000,000 people only a little more than half were Hungarians.

The greatness of the State was partially due to Croatians, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Rumanians, and Germans. As a result of the World War Hungary lost seven tenths of its territory and three fifths of its population.

Most of the foreigners, along with more than 3,000,000 Hungarians were turn away and Hungary was left a shrunken state, sitting destitute amid former grandeur. This was felt to be one of the most terrible blows in all Hungary's history, and for two decades the Hungarians have been longing to regain their former power. What they essentially want is not so much to recover 3,000,000 lost Hungarians as to restore a lost empire, to re-assume domination over 8,000,000 non-Hungarians.

Old Map Constantly Shown

That is the most passionate public feeling cherished by the Hungarian people. It is expressed in one of their two most sacred hymns. It is symbolized by the flying of all Hungarian flags at half mast, by the constant exhibition of the old map of Great Hungary, in countless organizations, societies, and movements, and most of all in the basic conception of the Hungarian state as the "Kingdom of St. Stephen."

This is a mystic idea, similar to that of a Holy Church, whose grace and authority pass from pope to pope. Hungary is still considered the realm of St. Stephen who lived 900 years ago. It is not specifically the land of Hungarians, but a sacred entity, symbolized by a "holy crown." The vital element is not blood but allegiance to the idea of St. Stephen. What is sacred to the Hungarian is not merely his brothers—but the realm, the kingdom, the millennial boundaries, a proud place in the world.

Will Repay Obligation

BUDAPEST, Nov. 3 (AP)—Informed quarters believed today that Hungary would give economic concessions to Germany and Italy to show appreciation for their help in getting a large slice of Czechoslovakia.

When Premier Bela Imredy triumphantly told jubilant Hungarians of this action, he said that his country would not forget its "obligations" to the Rome-Berlin axis.

He did not explain or indicate how he proposed to fulfill these obligations, but reliable observers thought it would mean forging even closer economic ties, especially with Italy, since Hungarians feel Italy chiefly responsible for settling the Czechoslovak-Hungarian territorial dispute.

"With our territories returned to us, we assume enlarged obligations," the Premier shouted from the balcony of his Palace to thousands of cheering Hungarians.

"These festivities will last but a moment and then we shall face work. The Hungarian people must be happier. They must develop a spirit of racial consciousness. They must foster a military spirit.

"Even more, the people must face the future aware of a deep sense of Christian morality and social justice. It must speed up reforms and make the fatherland attractive to all Hungarians."

Latvian Prisons Closed in Ratio To Crime Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—So great has been the reduction in the number of prisoners in Latvia in recent years that the Ministry of Justice has decided to liquidate prisons where the number of prisoners does not justify their existence. "Fewer but better prisons" is the Ministry's slogan.

This change for the better is attributed primarily to the beneficial influence of the present stable regime upon the cultural and moral life of the people. Improved economic conditions have resulted in a scarcity of manual and rural workers. For instance last summer a record figure of 60,000 agricultural workers had to be imported from Poland and Lithuania in order to do the field work in Latvia.

Even in border districts such as the Province of Latgale, near the Russian and Polish frontiers, formerly considered very backward, great efforts have been made to educate the population through social work and cultural activities. The result in this district is that crime has decreased by 50 per cent.

Prison reforms introduced in 1934 have also had a beneficial influence. For example, criminals who had served terms of imprisonment and then show no signs of becoming useful to the community are detained in protective custody for another five or ten years. Vagabonds and beggars, if permanently "workshy," are kept in workhouses after their release from prison. In these ways the country is being freed from undesirable elements.

After-care work for prisoners has been greatly developed. A semi-official home for released prisoners has been opened under the patronage of the Baptist Church in Riga. Five probation officers help released prisoners to find suitable work. As a result of this after-care work Latvian employers are showing greater willingness to employ ex-prisoners.

Amnesty in Celebration Of Royal Greek Birth

ATHENS, Nov. 3 (AP)—An amnesty remitting all prison sentences of one year or less for ordinary criminal offenses was decreed today in celebration of the birth of a daughter yesterday to Prince Paul, heir presumptive to the Greek throne, and his consort, Princess Frederika. Four hundred deported persons were given permission to return.

Turks, Wooed by Two Powers, Stiffen Strategic Position

The News

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Presidential address of Kemal Ataturk to the National Assembly today disclosed that Turkey, which controls the strategic Dardanelles, has prepared a vast program of naval reorganization.

The address was read in the absence of the President, who is recovering from an illness.

The Government was understood to have ordered three destroyers and four submarines from Great Britain, while the delivery of two submarines from Germany was expected.

A further order for ships from Britain was understood to be planned, while two additional submarines are to be completed in March, 1939, in Turkish shipyards under German supervision.

The new program is to be financed out of a British £16,000,000 loan and a more recent German credit of $60,000,000.

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey—The recent fifteenth anniversary of the replacing of the Ottoman Empire by the Turkish republic found the Government printing offices working full time to supply the countryside with pamphlets describing the new Turkey's progress under the rule of Kemal Ataturk. For it is he who has made modern Turkey what it is today.

Fifteen years ago Turkey was occupied by Allied troops, its economy was under foreign direction, its religion was dictated by the State, its women were mere prisoners, 85 per cent of its population was illiterate. In these things Kemal Ataturk, who on the day the Republic was proclaimed, was elected by the National Assembly as President for life, has worked a great change.

In quick succession new civil, penal, and commercial codes were introduced. Then to make possible the independent career he desired for Turkey, President Kemal saw that he must improve the means of communication and transportation, spread ideas of social and public hygiene, aid the peasant, and bring about industrialization.

Stress Put on Railways

He prescribed a centralized railway system and decided to take charge also of the telegraph and telephone lines. Slowly the construction of roads is being added. But in President Kemal's view highways are of secondary importance to railroads. For he was a soldier before he was a president. He knows well the utility of railroads in wartime.

Industrially the young Turkey was very weak in 1923. It was judged an agricultural country whose best future lay in concentrating its energy on soil. But President Kemal did not share this theory. He strove to advance industry as well as agriculture. The Sumer Bank was established to give Government aid and direction to factory operation. In 1934 the Government announced the first Five-Year Plan for Industry. By it, the textile, mining, cellulose, the glass-ware industry, and the chemical industry were to be developed.

To aid agriculture he established the Agricultural Bank. Its purpose was to allow farmers to raise mortgages and to obtain short or long term loans at low interest rates.

Better Farms and Culture

But he also wanted to increase the variety of farm products, to improve their quality, and to increase their quantity. To do this he set up model farms throughout the country and founded the Ankara Agronomic Institutes to train young farmers.

With Turkish national economy in better fettle, President Kemal turned his attention to the cultural growth of the people. He was determined that they should be freed from the religious fanaticism on which was based oriental fatalism. The Calliphate, high office of the Moslem religion, was abolished and the religious schools were closed. The fez and veil, symbolic of religious subservience, were forbidden.

European costumes were introduced. It became necessary for each family to choose a name. Then came the great task, the simplification of the Turkish language, the introduction of the Latin script, and the enforcement of compulsory education. Vocational institutes were set up. During the Republic's life the percentage of illiterates is claimed to have decreased from 85 per cent to about 25 per cent.

In Ankara the stone carving of Ataturk leading his people carries his philosophy graven on its base. It reads: "Turk, ogun, calis, guven" —Turks, be proud, work, have confidence.

Greeting From Roosevelt

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has sent a message to Kemal Ataturk, President of Turkey, expressing "best wishes for your continued personal welfare." The Turkish leader recently has been ill.

Czechs Protest Vienna Award

PRAGUE, Nov. 3 (AP)—Czechoslovakia semi-officially protested last night against terms of the Vienna agreement awarding a large strip of its territory to Hungary as "a crime of injustice which the great nations have committed against us."

A Czechoslovak national radio announcement said in a broadcast shortly after announcement of the Vienna agreement that "the decision of the conference is extremely painful, cruel, and unjustified."

"Even regions where more than half the population is not Hungarian have been given to Hungary," it was said.

"Nevertheless," the station announced, "the Czech, Slovak, and Carpatho-Russian (Ruthenian) peoples will not be overwhelmed by the blow of fate.

"They are ready to work to erect a new and better State with a better future. We will do all to make a better home for the three peoples in this State.

"There will be no recrimination. No crying will be heard from this unhappy people. By work we will forget the crime of injustice which the great nations have committed against us."

Czechoslovak objections to the Vienna accord were centered on the award of two cities to Hungary—Uzhorod and Kosice.

The first is capital of autonomous Ruthenia and is considered a principal Czechoslovak outpost in the territory of the extreme eastern State.

Kosice is an important railway junction for the only regularly operating line between Ruthenia and Slovakia. By Hungarian occupation, Czechoslovak sources said, all regular communication between the two States will be cut.

Plum's Secret Kept by Italian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—A story of an Italian farmer whose allegiance to his adopted country kept him from revealing the secret of his large juicy plums to his native land is recalled by the recent shipment of five plum trees from Vancouver to England, via Montreal.

The trees, flown by airmail across Canada, and loaded on shipboard at Montreal, consigned for the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, England, were grown by Carmine Maglio of Nelson, B. C., and are named after him.

He learned the secret of his plums from his grandfather back in Naples more than 50 years ago. At that time hybridizing fruit trees was not in general practice. About 30 years later Maglio emigrated to British Columbia, and, not forgetting the system that his grandfather taught him in the little Italian village near Naples, he began experimenting with plum trees. It was a long process, and discouragement nearly overcame him, but he finally succeeded in producing his first commercial crop of plums.

The new plums are about twice the ordinary size and can be kept in condition for many weeks. The Ottawa authorities have pronounced them a superior plum of high dessert quality.

A crate of the plums was sent to Premier Mussolini a few years ago, according to Maglio, and the Duce invited him to return to Italy and develop the plums. But Maglio reports that he refused, and on the other hand, has accepted an offer from the representative of an English restaurant chain to sell all the available trees, and contract for two years' crops of fruit.

The trees will be planted at Kew Gardens upon their arrival in England, thus preserving a year's growth.

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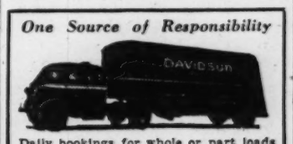
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Wonders of Research: Paper Cutter Kept on Line

Engineer's photoelectric tube aids in holding roll in place—Eclipse of moon in afternoon.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Slitting paper without slitting through kinks as well, is a problem in several industries, especially the printing and binding trade. But it need be no longer, according to F. H. Gulliksen, Westinghouse control engineer, who has a small reversible motor served by a photoelectric tube and amplifiers, which can do the job without difficulty.

Light from a small lamp inside a black metal cabinet passes through four small circular lenses revolving 1,800 times a minute on the motor's shaft. In operation, these four beams would strike a roll of paper on which is printed a narrow dark guide line and would be reflected back through the phototube.

As long as the light beam strikes only the light surface of the paper roll, the resistance of the phototube remains uniform, but as soon as the beam intercepts the dark guide line, the tube's resistance changes. Two thyratron tubes amplify the electrical energy of the phototube and change the voltage of the motor, causing it to operate in the direction required to bring the paper roll back, so that mechanical cutters can follow a straight line.

Westinghouse

F. H. Gulliksen

Fine pieces of electric mechanism are worked out at bench after being sketched at desk.

Daytime Eclipse of Moon

During the late afternoon of Monday, Nov. 7, the whole eastern seaboard of the United States will have grandstand seats available for those who wish to see an eclipse of the moon under highly unusual circumstances.

For this celestial black-out, the moon will rise in eclipse in the east, while the sun still seems to be above the horizon in the west. The reason is that at 4:45 p. m. when totality begins, though the earth is actually squarely between the sun and the moon, the effect of atmospheric refraction causes the sun to appear to be still above the horizon in the west. Since the sun does not set until 4:50, according to Hayden Planetarium officials, the sun will still be above the horizon for a period of five minutes. After totality is over, the moon will be partially eclipsed by earth's shadow, giving it a coppery hue, for more than an hour.

Exactness at Observatory

Dr. John Anderson has tested the great 200-inch mirror intended for the Palomar Mountain Observatory, and he finds it has passed satisfactorily through initial stages of development.

He used the knife-edge test, capable of detecting imperfections of a millionth of an inch. He wanted to determine whether the polishing tool, as large as the whole mirror, was doing its job satisfactorily. He found that it was.

The test was made by playing a pin-point of light on the center of the disc, observing over the edge of a knife situated at the light source, the evenness with which the light is reflected back. Any portion appearing slightly dark indicates that the shape is not exactly right and must be worked over with jeweler's rouge until correct to a millionth of an inch.

Flight Talk Put on Road

Franklin Institute's new traveling show, illustrating the history of aviation from magic carpet days to a future of rocket-ship speed, started on the road recently under sponsorship of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. It follows the example of Benjamin Franklin, who once equipped a man with apparatus and sent him through the colonies demonstrating electrical discoveries of the time.

The lecture starts with an illustrated background story of man's conquest of the air—the drawings of Leonardo da Vinci, earliest aeronautical engineer; Montgolfier's achievement of the first human flight; Penaud's fixed-wing flying model; the pioneer gliders; Langley's early steam model, and the Wright Brothers' ships. Ultra-high speed movies of birds in flight are also included.

House Heat Measured

If all the heat produced in factories and other buildings and in vehicles during winter were released into the atmosphere, how much would it increase the temperature?

The question has been asked so many times, Scientific American seeks to answer it. Figuring the weight of the air at 11,850 million millions of pounds, they say that the increase would be only about one fifty-fourth of one degree.

Use Light Flatiron

Experience in a Government testing laboratory shows that heavy flatirons have little if any advantage over lightweight ones in pressing, since most of the work is done through the evaporation of moisture and the movement of the iron.

Italian 'Gas' Tax

In Italy, a single gallon of gasoline from the United States costs the user the price of extracting it from the soil, distilling it, shipping it and finally 51 cents extra for taxes. Germany charges 36 cents, according to Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

Stamps Placed on Show

Postage stamps are to have their day on Nov. 5, when the New York Museum of Science and Industry opens a philatelic exhibition in Rockefeller Center. A two-color souvenir sheet depicting four different methods of mail transportation and a novel two-color cachet are provided. This is the second National Stamp Exhibition.

About 200 frames of stamps are planned for exhibition, many of which represent collections never before shown. Out-of-town collectors may obtain the souvenir sheets and cachet by mailing 15 cents in coin or stamps to John A. Casale at the Museum.

Herbert B. Nichols

Jobs Increase in Illinois

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The national business upturn was reflected in Illinois in September by a 2.5 per cent increase in employment and 2.6 per cent rise in pay rolls. The Illinois Department of Labor reports that the increase in jobs was contra-seasonal, that is, opposite to the direction that employment usually takes in September, while the pay roll expansion was larger than seasonal. Figures for the period from 1923 to 1937 show that the average employment change in September over August is a decline of 1.1 per cent and the pay roll change less than one-tenth of 1 per cent up.

The improvement here is credited to a large degree to increased farm income, and to greater activity in the steel mills.

The level is still below that of a year ago, however. The month, compared with September, 1937, in fact, is 19.9 per cent lower in employment and 23 per cent in pay rolls. On the other hand it is noted that there has been an upward trend for two months, August employment having shown a rise of 1.7 per cent and pay rolls of 3.7 over July.

The increase in the total pay roll was partly due to the fact that more people were working, and partly to an increase in wage rates affecting some 430 workers in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. To counterbalance this in part a decrease in hours cut down total pay checks in some instances.

In the Chicago metropolitan district, 4,379 reporting enterprises employing 380,387 persons showed increases of 2.5 per cent and 2.6 per cent in employment and pay rolls respectively. In Chicago proper the September rise was slightly more in each case.

The transportation equipment industry showed the greatest increase in both jobs and pay rolls, 10.9 per cent in the former and 9.5 in the latter, while jobs went up by 6.4 per cent and pay rolls by 4.8 per cent in the stone, clay, and glass industry. Leather and applied products was the only one to show a drop, though the clothing and millinery business rose but slightly.

Auto Taxation High In Southern States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Nation's highest automobile-tax payers live in the Southern States, according to recent figures compiled by the Carolina Motor Club, which ranked Florida as topping the lost with an average assessment of $81.93, Louisiana second with an average of $78.08, and North Carolina third with $73.98. South Carolina came fifth with an average of $56.97.

The normal life-span of a motorcar is eight years, Mr. Roberts estimates, and its life value is adjudged by him to be $201.87.

North Carolina's revenue on the motorcar last year was equivalent to 36.6 per cent of its value.

Some idea of the extent to which taxes are heaped upon the motor vehicles throughout the United States, may be derived from the following summary of the report: "All motor vehicles registered in the United States, with a total valuation of $5,997,000,000, paid taxes totaling more than $1,500,000,000. Thus the motor vehicle owner was subjected in 1937 to a tax ratio of $26.43 for each $100 value—an extremely high ratio, judged by any standard."

Oregon Blinds Go Down—Bills Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Oregon's new $2,500,000 Capitol has enough windows to afford clerks plenty of light for their work. In fact, the windows are so long and wide that, on bright, sunny mornings, there is too much light.

The State Purchasing agent recently was asked to order Venetian blinds for the windows. The blinds were intended to exclude only the suns direct rays. They did that—perfectly. What State officials overlooked was the difference between the amount of energy necessary to lift the blinds and the energy needed to flip an electric-light switch.

The difference became apparent when the Purchasing Agent noticed a 5 per cent increase in the Capitol's electric light bill after the installation of the blinds.

Triple-Use Evening Gown Pleases President's Wife

WASHINGTON (AP)—A three-in-one evening gown, says Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, was a big help on her recent lecture tour. The dress was of uncrushable black velvet with a long skirt. A jacket with long sleeves was added for dinner wear. To vary the appearance in the evening, she sometimes added a long sash that trailed off into a brocaded train. A ruff around the neck provided another change.

Mrs. Roosevelt told her press conference yesterday she was so enthusiastic about the dress that she had ordered a daytime frock of similar versatility.

Dayton Teachers Support School Closing

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 3 (AP)—Dayton school teachers voted almost unanimously yesterday to back the Board of Education in keeping the schools closed until enough money was found to pay salaries and expenses, then issued a statement which said voters failed to "show concern over the school problem" six times in the past six years.

The teachers' action brought from counsel for Richard Withrow, Board member who dissented on the closing order, an assertion that teachers broke faith with an agreement made in Court Nov. 1 when contempt proceedings were dropped against five Board members supporting the closing.

After the meeting the teachers issued a formal statement reviewing the schools' financial difficulties for the past eight years and asserting:

"Six times in the past six years the citizens have had a chance to show concern over the school problem. Six times they have refused to share responsibility. The time has come for them to take the responsibility."

The statement referred to school levies proposed in the past and voted down. A two-mill levy, designed to raise $500,000 annually for the next five years, is on next Tuesday's ballots.

The statement declared that seniors graduated from the high schools last June had been deprived, during their school careers, of a full ten months' of schooling because of short terms ordered in the past to meet financial emergencies.

Dayton's School Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3—While it is recognized here that the more immediate cause of the critical school finance situation in Dayton is the lack of a local two-mill levy such as other Ohio cities have voted as a means of augmenting income from the State School Foundation, the trouble is held by many to be a symptom of a larger, State-wide stringency in the sources of school funds. Dayton, it is believed by these observers here and in various parts of the State, is merely the first to be effected, because it is the least protected.

Unless something is done at Columbus to build up and maintain the necessary funds in the Foundation, which was organized in 1936 as a uniform school supporting agency, it is contended that other communities will find their income from this source curtailed, and their ability to keep schools open wholly dependent on income from local sources.

Local school tax levies were passed by all but two cities, including Dayton, when a 10-mill State tax limitation cut income from regular real estate sources by one third.

Borowing for School Funds

Most of the Foundation revenue comes from the State 3 per cent sales tax, and liquid fuel, cigarette and intangible taxes. The schools of the State were $5,000,000 behind when the Foundation came to their aid, and subsequent deficiences in revenues from taxes earmarked for the schools have now increased this deficit to about $17,500,000. Local governments, including that in Dayton, have been accustomed to borrowing money for school expenses on anticipation of receipt of money from the Foundation.

But now, with this deficiency more acute, and with what is held to be little immediate likelihood of relief, the Ohio Association of Bankers has voted not to purchase any more anticipation notes. In other words, not only is there no prospect of cash from the State fund, but no chance now as previously to borrow on the expectation of such cash at a future time.

On top of this limitation, Dayton has not the added income from a local two-mill levy, which provides most other communities with a backlog of revenue, and hence when delinquent tax collections dropped and it was no longer possible to transfer money from the sinking fund to the school fund, the School Board found itself with no funds at all.

Two Possible Remedies

There are two remedies apparently, the first concerning Dayton alone, and the other the entire State. Dayton, which once in 1932 and again last year, refused to vote a two-mill levy to help out the school fund, may enact such a law at the Nov. 8 election. This would, even though it would not take effect until January, assure the income needed to augment that from the Foundation, and the schools could operate. This is assuming, though, that the State Foundation contribution would be forthcoming. And it will not, observers hold, unless revenues from State taxes turned over to the Foundation increase.

As a matter of fact the sales tax expires Jan. 1, and the cigarette and liquid fuel levy on March 31, and if these are not renewed there will be even less prospect of State contributions to local school boards.

Solution of the Dayton problem, then hinges on both the creation of a new local source of revenue, and upon steps to put the State Foundation in a position to contribute its share. The situation in cities which have a local two-mill levy is not so serious, but even they depend to a large extent on what is done to make the State Foundation capable of continuing its help.

Audit Invited

Richard Withrow, School Board member who brought suit as a private citizen to force re-opening of the schools, charges that the closing was a weapon to influence passage of the proposed two-mill levy, and while it is admitted that the action might have such an effect, others insist it was a coincidence. The Board has invited an audit of its books which it claims will show that there is no money whatsoever with which to operate. School officials point out that they long have warned of just such a crisis.

Reich-Eire Pact Signed

DUBLIN, Nov. 3 (AP)—Germany, engaged in a trade building campaign throughout Southeastern Europe, extended its efforts to the British Isles yesterday with the completion of a commercial agreement with Dublin.

Details of the pact, which replaces a three-year-old agreement expiring Dec. 31, will be published Thursday.

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Tax Exemptions Advocated In Low-Cost Housing Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Gerard B. Lambert, Government housing adviser, suggested yesterday a low-cost housing program under which municipalities would grant tax exemption to certain types of rental construction and, in return, eventually gain title to the properties.

His idea, he explained, involved eliminating all charges—which necessarily increase rents—except a 4 per cent return on capital invested plus a reduction of the principal.

For instance, he said, an investment of $100 could be repaid with 4 per cent interest by a return of $6 a year for 28 years.

Under such a program, he said, municipal taxes might be eliminated in whole or in part by an agreement to turn the properties over to the municipality at the end of the 28-year period.

A wealthy corporation executive who is working for the Government as "a dollar-a-year" man, Mr. Lambert financed a low-cost housing project at Princeton, N. J., which he said proved that a modern, four-room-and-bath apartment could be built to rent for $25 a month.

Mr. Lambert and Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, conferred Nov. 1 with Mr. Roosevelt. The Chief Executive said afterwards that the Administration was considering ways of extending better housing to income groups able to pay a monthly rent of $5 to $10 a room.

Mr. Roosevelt said, however, that he was trying to get away from tax-exempt properties and securities in connection with such a program.

Mr. Lambert said tax exemption was not vital to the sort of program he had in mind and that it might be worked out for home-owners as well as renters. He predicted, too, that a housing program in the $5-to-$10-a-room class would attract "billions of dollars of private capital now idle."

Republican Orators of the Future

© Harris & Ewing

Finalists in G. O. P. Oratorical Contest

Young Republicans from all parts of the country who competed in the finals of the organization's oratorical contest in Washington are shown with John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, as they drew for places on the program. Left to right: Paul C. Lentz, Washington; Marvin J. Bertoch, Salt Lake City, Utah; Donald H. Sharp, Manhattan, Kan.; Raymond S. Morris, Cleveland, Ohio; Burke P. Ferguson, Cullowhee, N. C.; John Janson, Phoenix, Ariz., who was the winner; George B. Norris, New Haven, Conn., and Dale M. Nordquist, Grand Forks, N. D. Seated with Mr. Hamilton is Donald W. Hornbeck, Chairman of the Young Republican National Federation.

Punitive Board Declared Set Up By Wagner Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Congress in enacting the National Labor Relations Law "was dealing with a subject which more than any other domestic problem is not only delicate and complex, but is full of class feeling, bias and counter-bias; in short, full of emotional dynamite beyond any other domestic governmental problem," in the opinion of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State under President Hoover, and President of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Mr. Stimson, in a letter to the New York Times declares that Congress made a "one-sided" approach to the labor problem and "elected to deal only with the problems and abuses suffered by organized labor, leaving untouched the related problems of others."

He comes out against Senator Robert F. Wagner, author of the bill, and Representative James M. Mead, who supported it in the House, both of whom are Democratic candidates for election to the Senate on Nov. 8, and for John Lord O'Brian and Edward F. Corsi, their Republican opponents in the race.

Mr. Stimson declares that the United States Supreme Court decision in the National Labor Relations Law case did not touch on the question whether or not the act provided a sound basis for good industrial relations, and he charges that Senator Wagner has ignored the question of whether he favors amendment of the law "in order to make it a broader and less partisan measure."

On its face, the Labor Law declares its primary purpose to be the elimination of evils to labor, by encouraging the practice and procedure of collective bargaining, and by protecting the exercise of full freedom of association and self-organization, Mr. Stimson continues; and to secure this, it created the National Labor Relations Board, "with the primary general duty of preventing employers from engaging in any unfair labor practices, as listed and described in the statute."

"Thus the primary and essential duty of the Board is to protect employees and to take action against employers," he declares. "This primary duty is an administrative, a protective and a punitive duty, undertaken on behalf of one class of the community and aimed at the short-comings of another class. The officials vested with these functions necessarily and inevitably become partisan. Their primary duty tends to make them as far removed from a judicial attitude as the North Pole is from the South Pole. Given the appointment as members of this Board of the most fair-minded and impartial officials, their primary duty would eventually and inevitably turn them into partisans—crusaders, if you will, in a cause which was their sworn duty to support.

"Senator Wagner tells us that in drawing the National Labor Act and imposing these judicial functions upon the members of the Board, he followed the precedent of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Trade Commission. These very citations show how inadequately he has comprehended the wrong he was doing in the Labor Law."

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Painters Hail Tung Oil Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—With the Japanese-Chinese War raising apprehension among American paint manufacturers regarding tung oil from China, interest is shown in the harvest on the Gulf Coast, where tung tre raising has been carried on for some years.

The crop is now being harvested, and oil enough for a train of tank cars is expected to be shipped from Pearl River County, Miss., which has more than 80,000 acres in cultivation. Lamont Rowlands of Picayune, Miss., is increasing the capacity of his crushing plant, and large crops are reported by crushing plants at Gainesville, Fla., Bogalusa, La., and Cairo, Ga., and in Baldwin County, Ala.

The U. S. Government has made two allotments of $50,000 for tung oil research in 1939 and 1940 at a station to be located near Poplarville, Miss., where Col. L. O. Crosby, of Picayune has donated 440 acres of land.

Williamsburg Plan Asked for Theater

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Announcement of an architectural competition for a festival theater on the campus of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Va., was made by the American National Theater and Academy here Nov. 3. The aim is to make Williamsburg in America what Malvern is in England.

Eight prizes, the first of $500; the second, $300; the third, $200, and five citations carrying $100 each will be awarded. The contest opens Nov. 15 and closes on Jan. 31, next.

Plans must provide for a fine arts department of William and Mary College in the theater building.

Information, specific details and entry blanks may be obtained from Kenneth Stowell, The Architectural Record, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York City.

On the advisory committee of the American National Theater and Academy are Katharine Cornell, Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne, Otis Skinner, Maxwell Anderson, Sidney Howard, Robert E. Sherwood, Arthur Hopkins, Guthrie McClintic, Robert Edmond Jones, Jo Mielziner, and Lee Simonson.

Defense of Alaska

Alaska is soon to receive the United States Government's attention in the establishment of defense works on its Pacific Coast as a precaution against attack from Asia.

New York Race Nearing Climax As Roosevelt's Talk Is Awaited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—The dramatic Empire State governorship race headed toward its climax today with all political quarters awaiting President Roosevelt's discussion of 1938 election issues as "a citizen of New York" over a national radio network tomorrow night.

It is on this that the Democratic managers are counting to consolidate the State's great voting masses behind the ticket headed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in the conviction that the New Deal is still the most popular issue on which candidates can go before the voters of the President's home state. They believe it will insure a Lehman plurality of at least 300,000 and not only sweep in the entire Democratic State ticket but add cubits to the campaign stature of United States Senator Robert F. Wagner. Both the Governor and the Senator are basing their campaigns on lengthy records in the field of social and reform legislation in a State the statute books of which strikingly reflect policies which now have Federal sanction.

Democratic optimism was augmented today by a well-authenticated report that Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia would throw his support to Governor Lehman, with the strong independent following that would bring to the aid of this ticket. The Mayor is an enrolled member of the American Labor Party, which has endorsed the Lehman slate with the exception of the candidates for Attorney General and Comptroller, but thus far the Mayor has come out only for the Democratic candidates for the United States Senate and House, holding their election to be vital to the furtherance of the New Deal program in the nation.

Democrats Brighten

All in all, therefore, things were seen as looking decidely brighter to Democrats today after a worried interval growing out of the spectacular campaign which New York County District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, Republican candidate for Governor, is making.

The young prosecutor is holding his own in the race to a degree which promises him a greater upstate plurality than any Republican candidate for this office has had in many years. How effectively he will be in his New York City drive to cut down Governor Lehman's combined Democratic-American Labor Party vote in this center of more than half the state's population to a point where it will not wipe out the Dewey gains north of the city line is the question mark. His upstate campaign manager, Oswald D. Heck, is predicting that the Dewey margin in this traditionally Republican teritory will pass the 600,000 mark, and while this figure is naturally optimistic, it has the authenticity of an observable swing for Mr. Dewey in up-state counties in the last several days which, if continued, even less partial observers agree, may well run his advantage there past the half-million mark.

Meanwhile semi-final results of a state-wide survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion, of which George Gallup is Director, further underlined today the degree to which the Dewey lead upstate appeared to be reducing the margin of Lehman victory to a minimum percentage. With a final survey already under way, the two-party results give the Governor only a 3 per cent advantage in a ratio of 50.5 per cent for Governor Lehman and 49.5 for Mr. Dewey.

The finale, leaders on both sides of the fence are fully aware, will be in terms of the Republican challenge, which the Democrats have accepted, that the trend is away from the New Deal and that a "new" Republican Party is due for voter sanction to get down to business.

Mr. Dewey, elated with the acclaim that met his up-state tour, is taking the platform in each of the five New York City boroughs, beginning last night in the concededly Democratic territory of the Bronx with a reply to the Democratic charge that the public utilities have so entrenched themselves in the Republican Party that they are "stronger than any candidate for Governor, including Mr. Dewey."

The Republican candidate conceded that "elements of our own party have opposed the inevitable and perpetual ownership of our natural resources by the people of the state," but maintained that the Democratic Party was guilty of exploitation of water power as a political issue for many years without substantial result except the election of its candidates to public office. It was John T. Doling, Chairman of the Law Committee of Tammany Hall, he reminded, who had introduced the "scuttling" amendment to the Constitutional Convention last summer—half of a bipartisan "transaction" in the revision of the state's basic law which found an up-state Republican equally prominent in effecting adoption of a Tammany-sought resolution to ban proportional representation in the state.

His dealing with the utilities subject centered on the plight of the consumer—the average family upstate and down, who, he declared, was paying millions of dollars in power rates based on a capital structure alleged to be 37 per cent fiction. The Democrats had been claiming victories on behalf of the consumers, Mr. Dewey said, but comparison of rates here and in other sections showed that "people in other cities throughout the nation can buy more for less money."

"New York has lagged far behind the rest of the country in the movement for lower rates," he added. "During each year of the present administration New York has suffered more and more by comparison with the rest of the country. Here is the measure of the results in New York after three campaigns by my opponent on the public utility issue."

The Public Service Commission, appointed by the Governor, had performed so ineffectively in the utility regulation field, Mr. Dewey declared, that its operations were "little more than horse trading," and had not yet acted on the three-year-old report of the State Power Authority, likewise appointed by the Governor, that people were paying electric light rates on $220,000,000 of non-existent values.

G.O.P. Orator Trained With The Democrats

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—Political party lines mean little to John Janson, Phoenix Junior College Freshman and champion orator, when there is a $1,000 prize at stake.

Young Janson was the winner last night at Washington, D. C., of first prize in a nationwide oratorical contest—for Young Republicans.

But young Janson's oratory was developed on the other side of the fence. He spent all last summer here actively campaigning for his father, Harold J. Janson, who sought a judicial nomination—from Democrats.

Prize-Winning Orators

WASHINGTON (AP)—John Janson of Phoenix, Ariz., youngest of eight finalists in a nationwide oratorical contest for Young Republicans, won first place and a $1,000 prize Nov. 1.

Young Janson is 16. The title of his winning oration was "The Observance of the Constitution Is Essential to Individual Liberties."

Donald H. Sharp of Manhattan, Kan., placed second and received $500. Third place was won by Dale M. Nordquist of Grand Forks, N. D., a student at the University of North Dakota. He received $250.

The Republican National Committee sponsored the contest.

Chestnuts Reported Overcoming Blight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—In a handful of chestnuts planted at the West Virginia State Nursery near LeSage, Cabell County, may lie the crop of meaty morsels to be enjoyed by future generations.

The nuts, less than 15 of them, came from a stand of saplings in mountainous Boone County, where the trees apparently had developed an immunity to the disastrous chestnut blight.

The trees in that section, said State Forester Dan B. Griffin, had been hardy enough to survive repeated blight attacks and reached a stage of maturity where they could produce nuts. He explained that the chestnut blight, a fungus introduced from the Orient, began to appear in the United States about 1910.

New Light for the South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LENOIR, N. C.—The Rural Electrification Administration has allotted $377,000 to the Caldwell Mutual Corporation, of Lenoir, for the construction of approximately 276 miles of lines to serve 1,507 farm homes in Alleghany, Watauga and Ashe Counties, it was announced from Washington.

Safe Driving Is Cheaper

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—A merit rating plan, under which automobile owners will pay insurance rates in accordance with their record of safety, has been approved by Louis H. Pink, State Insurance Superintendent. The new rates to be announced later this month, will go into effect on Dec. 1.

Under the new plan applying to all companies in this State, the drivers are classified into A, B and C groups. Class A drivers are those who have not been involved in an accident or in one resulting only in property damage. Lowest premiums will be accorded this group.

Class B drivers include those who have had one accident that resulted in bodily injury only, or one accident that resulted in both injury and property damage. They will be charged 10 per cent more than Class A for their insurance.

Class C includes those having two or more accidents resulting in either injury or property damage and will have to pay 15 per cent more than the drivers in Class A.

Classifications are based on an "experience period" of 21 months, beginning two years prior to the effective date of the policy and ending three months prior thereto.

A close watch is to be kept to assure accurate rating information, a large responsibility for accuracy being placed on the company writing the policy, and previous carriers are obligated to supply their records for rating purposes without delay. If an applicant for insurance makes an untrue statement about his record, he must pay twice the rates he would ordinarily be charged.

Way Clear for New Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The North Carolina Highway and Public Works Commission has cleared the way for the construction of the first link of the Blue Ridge Parkway west of Asheville, by sending the National Park Service a deed for the right of way from Wagon Road Gap to Tennessee Bald. Previously, the Park Service announced it would call for bids as soon as this acquisition was completed. The Wagon Road Gap-Tennessee Bald section is 11 miles long in the Pisgah section of Haywood County.

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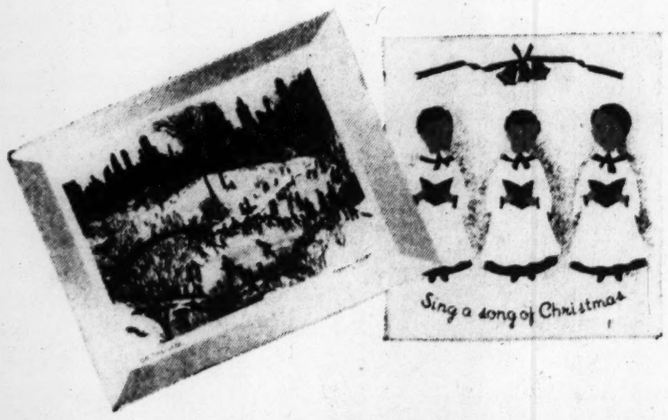

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Burdell Installed As New Director Of Cooper Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Dr. Edwin Sharp Burdell, formerly Dean of Humanities at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was installed as director of Cooper Union here today. The Union first opened classes Nov. 3, 1859, with the aim of advancing natural science and art, through the benefaction of Peter Cooper, mechanic and philanthropist of this city.

Dr. Burdell, a native of Columbus, Ohio, is a graduate of Ohio State University, formerly having attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard University. He joined the faculty of the Massachusetts institution in 1934 as Associate Professor of Sociology, and three years later was chosen Dean of Humanities.

Extensive Studies

He has made extensive studies of the problems of urban areas, including city planning and housing, criminology and penology. In his new post, Dr. Burdell will be the administrative and educational head of Cooper Union, seeking to develop its resources for enlarged service to the public.

Arthur H. Radasch, chemical engineer of this city, has been appointed head of the Department of Engineering at the Union, it has been announced by Dr. Burdell.

The speakers were Dr. Allan B. Nevins, professor of history at Columbia University; Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. Burdell. Dr. Compton compared educational plans to new fashions in clothes, saying that expression of individuality was the final test.

"Educational plans are like styles in women's clothes," he declared. "Some are inherently good and some are inherently bad, but much of their value lies in the sense of confidence and well being that comes from wearing this year's style, especially if it expresses something of the wearer's own creative individuality."

Ability Stressed

Dr. Compton stressed the ability of Dr. Burdell to contribute constructively to problems of community living, adding that Cooper Union's primary purpose was to be of practical service to the community.

Dr. Nevins sketched the careers of Peter Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt, who established Cooper Union, paying tribute to the "greatness of heart" and inventive genius of Cooper and to the organizing talent of Hewitt.

Dr. Burdell urged a unification of activities of school departments.

"It is reasonable to hope that the Cooper Union graduate of the future will be not merely an engineer, an artist, or a social philosopher, but a well-rounded man who has intellectual associations with fields other than his own," he said.

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Wide World

British Navy's "Fastest" Ship Is This Motor Torpedo Boat No. 102

The boat is shown running at speed.. Craft like this can cause much damage to large ships because they are easy to handle and quick. They are useful for scout and patrol work.

Brooklyn Cleanup: Its Background and Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—The forces of reform, in the shape of a wide-open investigation into all the borough's law enforcement agencies, are poised to give Brooklyn a thorough cleanup.

A special session of the State Supreme Court, presided over by Justice Francis D. McCurn, of Syracuse, will convene on Nov. 17 to handle all matters growing out of the investigation, called by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman "the most drastic in the history of New York State."

The inquiry will be directed by John Harlan Amen, ace Federal racket-smasher, whom Governor Lehman has appointed as Special Assistant Attorney General to displace William F. X. Geoghan, District Attorney of Kings County, in the investigation. Mr. Amen is empowered to inquire into charges of "grave irregularity" in the administration of justice and of official corruption in Kings County, which is coterminous with the Borough of Brooklyn, and to investigate the theft of 7,200 police records from the Bergen Street Police Headquarters. Reports indicate that these missing records contain evidence of bail-bonding irregularities and that they were stolen to prevent their falling into the hands of the inquiry.

Stage Is Set

Thus the Stage is today set for an inquiry and disclosures which are expected to be as sensational as the uncoverings by the Samuel Seabury investigation into the Magistrates Courts of New York County in 1932, which opened the way for the rise of a Fusion administration of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and the downfall of Tammany Hall.

The inquiry has for its setting Kings County, with its estimated population of nearly 2,800,000 persons, the most populous county in the United States after Cook County, Ill., which includes the City of Chicago. It is the largest New York borough and has about 37 per cent of the city's population.

Brooklyn has the reputation of being gang-ridden and politically corrupt, and Mayor La Guardia last January voiced the determination to clean it up. Twice before its District Attorney, William F. X. Geoghan, has been superseded and a special prosecutor named to enforce the law, the first time in connection with a laundry racket; the second time in the investigation into the murder of Sam Drukman, who was involved in a big-time trucking racket.

Investigation Starts

The present inquiry began secretly in July, 1937, when the Citizens Committee on the Control of Crime, headed by Harry F. Guggenheim, began keeping close watch on the disposition of criminal cases in Brooklyn. The committee followed each case from the arrest to the final disposition. On the basis of this investigation, it reported to Mayor La Guardia last summer that there were "grave irregularities" in the administration of justice in the borough.

Simultaneously, the Kings County District Attorney's office had undertaken the prosecution of seven men charged with participation in an alleged fur racket. One of the defendants, Isidore Juffe, made a statement that he had "paid plenty" to escape prosecution.

When this was reported to Mayor La Guardia, he ordered William B. Herlands, New York City's Commissioner of Investigation, to look into the Brooklyn situation. Mr. Herlands then revealed that his Department had been studying Brooklyn since the first of the year and hinted at sensational developments, perhaps involving members of Mr. Geoghan's own staff.

The next step saw Mr. Herlands subpoena the bank and brokerage accounts of all members of the Geoghan staff, while the District Attorney vainly sought to have the La Guardia Commissioner of Investigation appear before the Kings County grand jury investigating the fur racket, to tell what he knew. Mr. Herlands, while offering to testify before a jury "free from the domination" of the District Attorney's office, refused to reveal anything to Mr. Geoghan, declaring it would be improper of him to do so, since some of Mr. Geoghan's associates might be involved.

At this point, Governor Lehman stepped into the picture with a demand that the whole Brooklyn situation be cleared up immediately. Mr. Herlands thereupon petitioned the Governor to supersede Mr. Geoghan and appoint a special prosecutor. Mr. Geoghan sought to stave off this action, declaring he had the investigation well in hand and that the whole affair was an attempt to embarrass New York Democrats by discrediting law enforcement in Brooklyn, a Democratic stronghold.

Meanwhile, the records of 7,200 police arrests were stolen from the Bergen Street headquarters soon after the press had printed reports that the impending inquiry would also take a look at Brooklyn's bail-bonding system.

Police Lieut. Cuthbert J. Behan was arrested and charged with the theft and destruction of the records.

When Governor Lehman acceded to Mr. Herland's request for a special prosecutor to investigate all of Brooklyn's law enforcement agencies, he also included the records theft within the inquiry's scope.

Prosecutor's Record

Mr. Amen's selection as special prosecutor was made, the Governor announced, on the basis of his record as a nonpolitical figure and as the United States Government's most successful racket-smasher. Since he went to work for the Government, Mr. Amen has obtained 192 racket convictions, with but one reversal, even though a large number of the cases were prosecuted on the difficult charge of tax violation.

Meanwhile, Mr. Herlands has announced he would co-operate closely with Mr. Amen. The later also has conferred with Hiram C. Todd, who was appointed special prosecutor to supersede Mr. Geoghan in the Drukman murder case. This has led to reports that several old cases which were never settled to the satisfaction of the people of Brooklyn may receive Mr. Amen's attention.

Although Mr. Amen was appointed with the idea of conducting a nonpolitical investigation, important political repercussions are expected. It is no secret that the Republican-Fusion coalition has long eyed Brooklyn longingly, especially in connection with the important office of District Attorney.

Political observers hold that if Mr. Geoghan and his staff, along with other Democratic officials in Brooklyn, are sufficiently discredited, the Republican-Fusion bloc has a good chance of increasing its strength in this populous Democratic stronghold. It has been suggested that Mr. Herlands, a Brooklyn resident, might try for the District Attorneyship when it is open again.

Geoghan Replies

Meanwhile, as to today's news developments, the campaign statement of Thomas E. Dewey, New York County District Attorney and Republican Gubernatorial nominee, that "murder is safe in Brooklyn" has brought a strong denial from Mr. Geoghan.

Mr. Geoghan declared that Mr. Dewey either was ignorant of the facts or had uttered a deliberate misrepresentation. It was in Manhattan—not in Brooklyn—that a murderer was safest, Mr. Geoghan declared, and adding that the report recently made public by the Guggenheim Committee on the Control of Crime in New York City proved this to be true.

Mr. Guggenheim's report, Mr. Geoghan continued, revealed that for the 12 months, ending June 30, 1938, there were 178 murder complaints in Manhattan, leading to 104 arrests. Seventy-four of the defendants were indicted, Mr. Geoghan said, while only 13 per cent were found guilty, with 61 per cent of the rest being permitted to plead guilty to lesser crimes.

Records Compared

Turning to Brooklyn's record for the same period, Mr. Geoghan said it revealed 71 murder complaints and 39 arrests. Twenty-seven of the latter were indicted and 44½ per cent were found guilty as charged. This, he declared, was a far better record than Manhattan's.

Meanwhile, Mr. Amen asked Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine for a corps of special policemen to work under his direction. This would be similar to the police detail assigned to aid Mr. Dewey when he was Special Prosecutor in Manhattan's anti-racket drive.

One of the tasks of the special police detail would be to check up on the records and background of the 100 men recently empaneled for the special session of the grand jury assigned to hear the Brooklyn case.

Wilson Foundation Aided in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Wilbur C. Hall, Chairman of the Virginia Conservation Commission, has announced he will place in the hands of Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Treasurer of the Woodrow Wilson Birthday Foundation, a check for $5,000 as half of Virginia's promised contribution toward conversion of the war President's birthplace at Staunton, Va., into a national shrine.

He added that the other half of the $10,000 contribution will be paid on July 1, 1939.

The Foundation already has raised its share of $15,000 in the project. Restoration of the mansion in which President Wilson was born on Dec. 28, 1856, eleven years after the house was built, was started last month.

An effort will be made to have the grounds and building preserve its earlier atmosphere and characteristics. Construction of brick walks and floors and of new buildings, as well as a general plan of grading, will be involved in the program.

Penny Christmas Cards To Aid Hollywood Fund

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Most of Hollywood's Christmas cards will be identical except for the senders' signatures.

Jean Hersholt, President of the Motion Picture Relief Fund, said Nov. 3 his organization is selling "penny Christmas cards" to Hollywoodites for the same amount they usually spend for expensive ones. The difference in cost will go to the fund.

The card design includes a red and green Santa Claus drawn by Shirley Temple. Her Santa, for some inexplicable reason, has only one hand.

Democracies' Power Found More in Trade Than Arms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The possibility of the free democracies being forced to stand together for freedom, depending largely on the economic pressure that they exert rather than on military weapons, was seen by Sir Alfred Zimmern, Professor of International Relations at Oxford, in a recent address here.

"The moment Germany rearmed and became once more a Great Power," said Sir Alfred, "the question arose whether Great Britain had an interest in preventing Germany from exercising a hegemony over the entire Continent of Europe. That is what we are up against today. It is obvious that the decision that British statesmen are facing is whether to take an interest in Central and Eastern Europe as permanent as that which they have always taken in France, Belgium, and Holland. We have evaded that question for a long time. Now we have to say 'yes' or 'no' to the question whether the whole might of Britain will be used in certain circumstances to prevent the extension of German power over the whole of Europe."

Commitments Limited

"You won't get anywhere by sanctioning a German or a Russian hegemony" Sir Alfred continued. "If you want a stable Europe, it must be a Europe in which the rights of nations, great and small, are safeguarded. Britain's interest in Europe is direct in the economic sense. We can't live on Ottawa alone. We have immense trade interests in Europe, and when Europe is settled we are prosperous. But when Europe is unsettled, Great Britain has vast unemployment and there is a chronic state of crisis.

"We have never, in our history, guaranteed an inland Power. We have always limited our commitments to parts where our sea power could operate. Today, in the short distance, Britain is weak. She has no expeditionary force or army of the Continental type. But in the long distance we are terrifically strong, because of the tremendous extent of our natural resources. Compare, for example, the mineral resources of the British Empire with the mineral resources of Germany. Hitler would not be shaking his fist today if he had not imported vast quantities of nickel from the Canadian mines.

Kellogg Terms

"If there is a struggle between freedom and tyranny, it will involve a considerable revision of our conceptions of economic policy. The dictatorship countries have made trade an annex of militarism; their trade operations have become strategic operations. That represents an element in the strength of the free peoples that we should have always at the back of our minds. We hear a lot about 'haves' and 'have-nots,' but the truth is that the free countries possess their resources because enterprise and initiative flourish best under freedom. Thus, if we are all forced to stand together for freedom, the weapons we shall use will not be only, or mainly, the old military weapons. They will also be economic weapons, and this is a matter in which Australia has a very direct interest."

Sir Alfred said that when the Kellogg Pact was framed, many people wondered what was the meaning of the phrase, "war as an instrument of policy." Now, one has only to watch what is going on in Europe to realize its meaning. There is a classic example of the use of war and the threat of war to compel nations to accept certain policies.

There is a great deal of misconception about the effects of the Versailles Treaty, he continued. Some think that it turned Europe into a crazy quilt, and that the present trouble is the result. That is contrary to the fact, he said.

The bad parts of the treaty, he said, were the part that it did not contain. It did not deal with the economic situation, and the reparations agreement was much muddled. But, on its political side, the treaty was infinitely better than the Europe of 1914. Up till then, the autocratic Powers were dominant, and millions were under Governments they detested.

It was a mistake, he felt, to think that the "Big Three" in 1919 could have made a peace that would not have humiliated Germany. The settlement made favored the European minorities.

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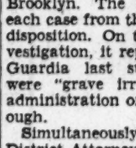

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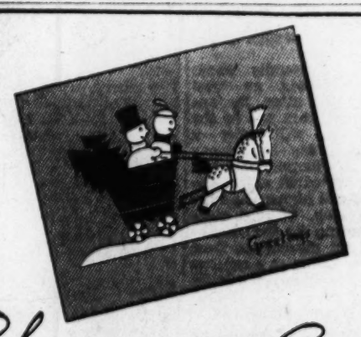

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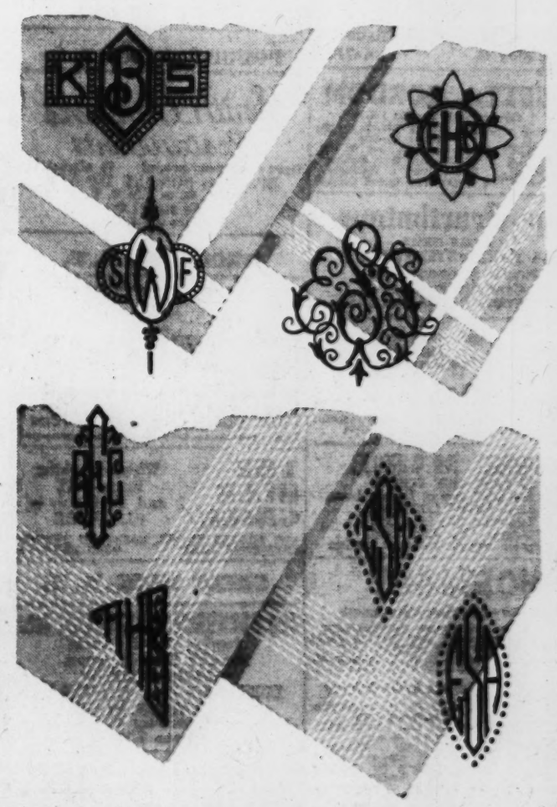

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Bruins Open Hockey Season Without Shore on Defense—Big Ten Teams Coming

Rossmen Likely To Use Brimsek In Net Tonight

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The 1938-39 hockey season officially opens tonight with two National Hockey League games to be played. The Boston Bruins face the Maple Leafs at Toronto and the Stanley Cup Champions, the Chicago Black Hawks, begin defense of their honors at Chicago with New York Americans invading.

At Toronto the battle should bristle with action for those two teams were finalists last year in the division standings and Leafs eliminated Bruins in three straight. That never settled well with the Rossmen and the invaders are hoping to reverse matters starting tonight.

Bruins are entering the game without the most valuable player in the league, Eddie Shore, and probably will use their alternate goalie, Frank Brimsek, since Tiny Thompson has not fully recovered from an eye injury. Johnny Crawford will take vacant spot left by Shore.

New Third Line

Another change in the Bruins will be a complete new third line of Mel Hill, last year with Providence, on right wing, Pat McReavy at center, and Roy Conacher at left wing, the last two being newly-signed amateurs. Although the Leafs have considered Phil Stein, Syracuse goalie for this season, they will play tonight with Hal Broda in the nets. Before the festivities begin Syl Apps, center on the Toronto first line, will be presented with the Lady Byng trophy by Lieut.-Gov. Albert Matthews of Ontario. Apps won the trophy last season.

At Chicago, the Hawks present a changed line-up with a new and complete forward line imported from the defunct Montreal Maroons. Coach Bill Stewart picked up Baldy Northcott, Russ Blinco and Earl Robinson and the usage of these three will add real potency to the club attack. The defense of Mike Karakas in goal, Earl Seibert, Bill Mackenzie, Art Wiebe and Alex Levinsky is the same and Mush March, Paul Thompson, and Cully Dahlstrom remain Chicago's first line on attack.

Rely on Veterans

The Amerks under Red Dutton have not changed greatly in that they still rely on such veterans as Art Chapman, Nels Stewart, Hooley Smith, Dave Schriner, Joe Jerwa, Allan Murray, and Red Beattie. Happy Day and Ching Johnson are gone and Bill Field, up from the minors, and Roy Goldsworthy and Art Jackson, recent importations from Boston, comprise the newcomers.

This year there are no divisions in the league and all seven teams battle in the same group. The referee system has changed in that there will be one instead of two, and the place of the second referee will be taken by a linesman who will call nothing but offsides and face the puck. He can be consulted by the referee in case of doubt.

Canadiens and Detroit will begin their seasons over the week end, being at home to Chicago and Boston, respectively. The New York Rangers do not start play until a week from Sunday when they invade Detroit. The season will end Sunday, March 19 with three games, Canadiens at Boston, Toronto at Rangers, and Chicago at Detroit.

New Line Gets Tested Tonight

By a Staff Photographer

Manager Art Ross will give his new third line a chance to face the Maple Leafs at Toronto tonight. | The players are, left to right: Mel Hill, Pat McReavy, and Roy Conacher.

Southeastern Conference

Team	W	T	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Tennessee	4	0	0	60	9	1.000
Tulane	1	1	0	27	0	1.000
Vanderbilt	3	0	1	40	28	.750
Alabama	2	0	1	58	19	.667
Georgia Tech	1	0	1	14	19	.500
Mississippi	1	0	1	27	20	.500
Florida	1	0	1	10	28	.500
Auburn	1	1	2	26	20	.333
Louisiana State	1	0	2	20	34	.333
Mississippi State	1	0	2	28	47	.333
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Kentucky	0	0	2	13	40	.000
Sewanee	0	0	3	9	68	.000

New England Sidelines

Harvard's longest and hardest practice session in many years was held yesterday with Coach Dick Harlow stating that it was the most successful his Crimson squad has had this season. Harvard, despite the poor record of Chicago, is taking this game seriously and Harlow announced that all of the regulars would start Saturday.

* * *

Chicago's varsity had little success yesterday in stopping Harvard plays as put on by the Maroon freshman. It was Chicago's last practice session prior to leaving for Boston. Coach Clark Shaughnessy will bring 33 players. Carl Nohl, star punter of the squad, will be in the fullback position against the Crimson. He became eligible only a few weeks ago.

* * *

Indiana's hopes of beating Boston College here Saturday were given a setback yesterday when Frank Mikan, rated by Coach Bo McMillin as one of his best sophomore guards, quit football in order to concentrate on his studies. The Hoosiers arrive in Boston tomorrow and will go to Fenway Park for a short workout.

* * *

Coach Pat Hanley has been forced to shift his team all around this week in order to find the best possible combination for Saturday's game with Tampa at Nickerson Field. The "discharge" of Irwin Kopecky and Bob Pence from the squad has caused considerable of unfavorable talk among B. U.'s student body. Some say there is dissension among the players because of the poor board they receive at their training quarters.

* * *

Northeastern had a rugged scrimmage session yesterday in preparation for American International at Springfield on Saturday. Capt. Jim Connolly was the outstanding Husky on the field and drew praise form Coach Jimmy Dunn.

* * *

Tufts meets New Hampshire Saturday with the hope of winning their first game of the current season. Coach Lew Manly will stand pat on the line-up that faced Brown last week with the exception of putting Web Day in at the center position. Tufts and New Hampshire have met 22 times with the Jumbos holding a slight edge over the Granite Staters.

Indiana Band Set For Visit to Hub

Football fans of New England are promised something new from "the collegiate band belt" of America at the Boston College-Indiana football game Saturday at Fenway Park.

The Indiana University R. O. T. C. band, the pioneer university band of the Middle West in letter formations, leaves today, intent on staging a new show which will be talked about on the eastern seaboard as much as was the performance of the same band at the Indiana-Harvard football game in 1927.

Maj. Roy N. Hagerty, U. S. Army, drill instructor of the 130-piece musical organization, after the band's final rehearsal announced three appearances to be made in Boston—a preview concert and parade on Boston Common at 10:30 o'clock Saturday morning, a marching demonstration starting 15 minutes before the beginning of the game, and maneuvers featuring the band's new "Hoosier High Step" between halves of the game.

"The Indiana University band, which was designated as 'The Marching Hundred' after its appearance 11 years years ago in the Harvard Stadium, will offer a unique show Saturday in Fenway Park," said Major Hagerty. "It will use its distinctive march step, raising the knees much higher than the normal march step, without stops of any kind during its demonstration, following all movements from memory, and marching at a cadence of from 150 to 210 steps per minute.

Dykes Will Trade Whitehead

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—Manager Jimmy Dykes of Chicago's White Sox, here for a conference with Owner J. Louis Comiskey, said yesterday he would trade Pitcher Johnny Whitehead "if I can get anything at all for him." Whitehead's failure to fulfill the promise he showed in his first year with the Sox has been a source of exasperation for Dykes. In his freshman year 1935, Whitehead won his first eight straight games, but fell far behind that pace in succeeding seasons. Last year he worked in 32 games and was credited with 10 victories against 11 defeats.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Crowd of 40,000 saw Chicago Bears easily whip New York Giants, 20-3, in pro football battle.

Chicago Passing Attack Wary of Harvard Defense

Of two football teams which tasted victory last week for the first time this season one will know it again this Saturday when the University of Chicago squad travels to Boston to meet Harvard. It will be the first time Chicago and Harvard have ever played, and until the two teams beat DePauw and Princeton respectively last week, neither the Crimson nor the Maroon eleven had won a 1938 game.

Coach Clark Shaughnessy of Chicago has finally succeeded in sorting out a first team, although he used 33 players against DePauw in making sure he didn't miss anyone. Only two of the linemen that Chicago has taken five weeks to decide on played in the opener against Bradley.

There are two lettermen in the thoroughly blue-penciled Maroon line, ends Ed Valorz, a husky former halfback; and Bob Wasem who was ineligible almost the entire first half of the season.

Outstanding Sophomore

Willis Littleford, a victim of technological unemployment since the eligibility of Wasem and the conversion of Valorz, is still the team's outstanding sophomore player. He will alternate with Wasem in the pass reception division.

Walter Maurovich, a guard, although battered by the DePauw line, is now ready. He is one of the two Chicago forwards who have started every game, and one of three in the line who are not sophomores.

Of the four sophomores whom Line Coach Herbert Blumer has taught enough line play to earn regular positions only one, Tackle Wiedemann, has played throughout the fall.

Joseph Howard, originally an end, has stepped into the opposite tackle position, vacated by three predecessors. John Bex, one of those predecessors, has changed his place and is paired with Maurovich at guard. Two centers, Jack Plunkett and the fast-recovering James Cassels, will be available against Harvard.

The Chicago backfield, which put on a successful basketball offensive against DePauw, may have to change tactics in meeting a Harvard team which is fast and aggressive. DePauw was light. Shovel passes and a running fire of laterals made the Indiana team look foolish, but against a fast driving defense the basketball style might look foolish, itself.

Sprint Champion

Karl Nohl, who turned in a creditable performance in his starting debut Saturday at fullback will be back in the tailback position by Morton Goodstein, Chicago's 210-pound plunger, whose injured leg is improving rapidly.

Capt. Lewis Hamity, whose accurate passing and consistently able defensive play has been Chicago's mainstay, will play half opposite John Davenport, Big Ten sprint champion, who has learned to apply his speed in something beside running a straight line.

Robert ("Remy") Meyer and Sollie Sherman, both passers and runners, are certain to see action at the signal-calling position.

Four sophomore reserves who turned in the best showings in the DePauw contest were William Kimball, a fullback; Howard Hawkins, sophomore lineman, who dropped on a fumble behind DePauw's goal line to score the fourth Chicago touchdown, Ted Howe, a guard, and John Stearns, a tackle.

Hoosiers Seek First Victory Of '38 Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 3—Seeking the victory trail that has eluded discovery all season, the Indiana University football team hopes to find its way out of the woods this week end with a win over undefeated Boston College.

The game, an intersectional combat of national interest, will be played at Fenway Park Saturday. The Hoosier squad left here this afternoon determined to break the spell that has held it all but scoreless this season.

The current squad, which in all but one game, the scoreless tie with Nebraska, has out-gained, outkicked, and recorded more first downs than the opposition, will be protecting Indiana's enviable record against eastern competition since Bo McMillin came here in 1934.

McMillin Feats Known

McMillin, whose feats as a player and record as a coach against eastern opposition have won him high regard in Boston, will be returning to the territory where he first won national fame.

His Indiana teams have tied Temple, won from Maryland twice, and Syracuse once since McMillin came to Indiana.

In only one game played this season have the Hoosiers lost by more than the margin of a single touchdown, and the lone exception was in the Illinois game, when interception of a desperate, closing-seconds pass was converted for a tally.

In last week's game against Wisconsin, Indiana seemed more than once on the road to triumph but was stopped short when the injury-riddled line-up was halted by the fresher Wisconsin team.

Line-up Stronger

Indiana's line-up, although weakened by the loss of Nicholson, will be stronger than against Wisconsin, for the two regular ends, Frank Petrick and Archie Harris, neither of whom played at Wisconsin, will be ready for service against Boston.

Their return to the line-up will give some much-needed rest to John Widaman and John Janzaruk, who have been playing the flanks with scant relief for the past three weeks.

Jim Logan, whose defensive work was the outstanding point of the best game of his career, will start at one guard position, with diminutive Bill Smith at the other. Russell Sloes will again be at center, although he suffered a recurrence of a leg injury.

The tackle positions will be well taken care of, with sturdy Bob Haak and Bill Stevens slated to start at these key assignments.

Nicholson Out

In the backfield, it will again be necessary to make revision for the starting quartet. Joe Nicholson, who has been the leading ground gainer and forward passer from his left half-back position, will not make the trip, owing to a shoulder injury which will keep him out of the line-up for two weeks.

Capt. Paul Graham, who teamed with Logan in backing up the line, will again display his sturdiness in backing the line. Dumke punched through Wisconsin repeatedly for yardage, and won for himself the starting assignment at fullback.

Swede Clasen, whose kicking has aided the Hoosiers all season, will again start at right halfback. To replace Nicholson, McMillin has not yet decided on a certain starter, but the job likely will go to another sophomore, Tim Bringle, although Harold Hursh, also a sophomore, may get the nod.

The Indiana team will arrive in Boston Friday morning and will establish headquarters at the Lenox. The squad will work out Friday afternoon in Fenway Park.

Harvard Harriers To Face Yale And Princeton in Meet

Members of the Harvard varsity and freshman cross country teams will leave Cambridge this afternoon for Princeton where they will meet similar Yale and Princeton teams in the annual triangular cross-country race tomorrow afternoon.

The varsity teams of both Harvard and Yale are undefeated this year, Harvard winning from Boston University 23-47, Holy Cross 21-39, and getting 28 points as against New Hampshire's 40 and Dartmouth's 57 in a triangular race, while Yale has won from Wesleyan 19-41, M. I. T. 16-39, Cornell 26-29, Columbia 15-40, and Dartmouth 19-36. Princeton on the other hand defeated New York University and Pennsylvania had placed third in a quadrangular race with Army, Navy, and Columbia.

Princeton's freshman team is undefeated winning from Pennsylvania, New York University, and Columbia while the Yale freshmen won from Cheshire Academy but lost to Wesleyan and Dartmouth. The Harvard freshmen defeated Boston University, placed second against New Hampshire and Dartmouth, and lost to Holy Cross freshmen.

Play Ball!

© Harris & Ewing

Thomas Griffith Cronin

If his daddy's plans are realized, six-months-old Thomas, son of the Boston Red Sox Manager and Mrs. Joseph Cronin, will play the shortfield for a major-league outfit in 1959. This is the first posed photograph of the grandson of Clark Griffith.

Charles Weighman

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—Charles Weighman, New York restaurateur and former owner of the Chicago Cubs baseball team, passed on late yesterday. His interest in baseball began when he lent financial support to the Chicago Club of the Federal League. When the League was disbanded, Weighman purchased control of the Cubs in 1914 and retained it for four years.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Most Valuable Player Awards

There is no question but what the baseball writers who named Ernie Lombardi of the Cincinnati Reds and Jimmy Foxx of the Boston Red Sox as the most valuable players in the National and American League for the season of 1938 picked most worthy successors to those most valuable players who have been honored in years past. These two players certainly stood out during the entire season, not only as batsmen and fine fielders; but also in the way they helped and encouraged the other members of their respective teams. While leading the batsmen of a league or being the best fielder in the organization, or even being both, are certainly valuable attributes for any player to have, and make him a very likely candidate for consideration as the most valuable player on his team or in the league, sportsmanship and team play are qualifications which a "Most Valuable" player should also have, and it must be admitted that Lombardi and Foxx displayed both of these attributes in addition to being the leading batters in their respective organizations.

Foxx Nearly Unanimous

There are three phases of the naming of Foxx which are worthy of special mention. In the first place, he is the first player ever to win one of these awards three times. Back in 1932 and 1933 he received the award as a member of the Philadelphia Athletics, and the latter of these years was the first time, and still is, that a player has received the award two years in succession. The second feature is that he is the first Boston American player ever to receive such an award, which goes to show just how few really great players the club has had since the days of 1922, when the first award was made. Had these awards been made back in the early days of the American League, it is safe to say that more than one Red Sox would have won the honor. The third interesting feature is that, by winning the batting championship and valuable player award this year, Foxx has made one of the greatest comebacks ever made by a professional baseball player. Handicapped by a physical ailment last year, he failed to bat in the .300 class and was none too good at fielding. So when the 1938 season started, it was thought that he would not be in his old-time form; but he surprised them all by playing high-grade baseball, and his heavy and timely batting went a long, long way toward keeping the Red Sox in second place after their pitching had bogged down.

Lombardi Helped Pitching Staff

While Lombardi attracted most attention from the fans by leading the National League in batting, and in so doing helping his club materially, he was also of great value to the Reds from the viewpoint of handling the pitchers. Everyone familiar with baseball is aware of the fact that a catcher who knows how to get the most out of a pitcher is a very valuable asset to any baseball club, and we believe that much of the fine showing made by the Cincinnati pitching staff during the past season can be attributed to the way Lombardi handled the boxmen. He has been in the National League ever since 1931, and while he has been a very good batsman, he has never before been a serious candidate for the most valuable trophy, and so his selection this year is a just reward to a player who has done much toward helping lift a team that finished in last place in 1937 to fourth in 1938.

* * *

Sport Shavings Here and There

Vic Bottari, California's leading candidate for all-America honors, is leading the Pacific Coast Conference individual scorers with 51 points. . . . Now that Phipps has been raised to the 10-goal class, the United States can put a 40-goal polo quartet on the field, with Tommy Hitchcock, Stewart Iglehart, and Cecil Smith the other three players. . . . Helene Mayer, winner of the Olympic women's fencing championship title, is practicing with the University of California fencing team. . . . Oregon has a very promising fullback in Sophomore Marshall Stenstrom. . . . By the way, whatever became of the scheme to decide the length of a football game by the number of plays instead of by the number of minutes? . . . They can't say that Babe Ruth is looking for an easy managerial position when he is willing to take the St. Louis Browns. . . . Judging from the fact that Eddie Shore is a holdout on account of the salary offered him, the winning of the most valuable player in the National Hockey League does not necessarily mean anything regarding a player's financial remuneration.

School Runners Vie for Honors

More than 130 boys representing 19 high schools will start out next Saturday morning over the 2½-miles Weston course in Boston University's first annual cross-country meet for the State championship.

In the opinion of many, Arlington and Melrose loom as the teams to beat. Melrose took the Big Six cross-country meet last year and again has a brilliant team headed by John Bridgewater and Jim Schaeffer. Arlington's great harrier is Ed Parker, but there are several other boys on the squad capable of turning in runs that will rate them with the low scorers.

Woburn is not considered powerful enough to carry off any team honors, but followers of the school are confident that in Larry Cullen they have the individual winner. This 15-year-old junior has twice broken the Woburn course record and also has set up marks over the Winchester and Beverly courses.

Arrangements have been completed to protect the runners from traffic with Upper Division of the Metropolitan Police providing motorcycle escorts and officers along the route.

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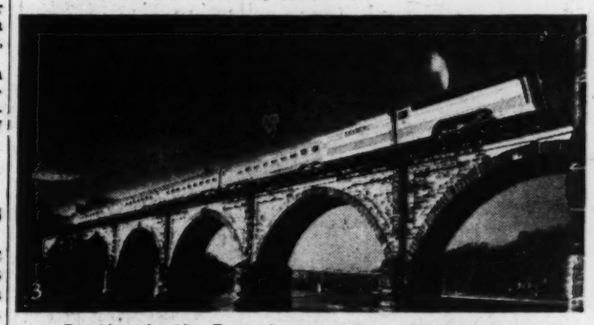

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A Niece Who Was Well Read

DIRECTLY my small niece pounced upon me with her latest acquisition, I knew that I was in for a period of tense mental activity. She had one of those books, not so popular as they used to be, on each page of which is a list of questions that have to be struggled through by the captive of the moment before he can obtain his discharge by signing at the foot.

"Please—" began Suzanne, hopping about in the excitement of having "bagged" me.

"All right," I sighed, and regarded the first question resignedly: Who is your favorite heroine in fiction?

* * *

I LAY BACK, and closed my eyes. As a stratagem it was doubly effective; for Suzanne became as quiet as a mouse. I was playing the game faithfully; and my mind's eye was free to roam among a host of shadowy figures. Strangely enough, the first to hold my attention was that pathetic, scatter-brained little kitten, Dora Copperfield. I shook my head at once, however; and, disregarding her childish pout, glanced over the rest of the company. For an instant or two, I considered Clara Middleton. How beautiful she was! On the other hand, her conversation demanded an effort on my part that became tiring after a time. No, I could hardly say that she was my favorite. I looked longer at Di Vernon, as beautiful as Clara, cultured as well, and yet rather too wild, and, dare one suggest it? a trifle sharp-tongued. Face after face attracted me in turn. Catriona, Elizabeth Bennet, Lorna, Lady Castlewood—familiar and dear, each of them; but not one that was most dear.

Ah, but there was, though, and I had all but opened my eyes and fumbled for my fountain pen; for there, without a doubt, was the sweetest, the wittiest, and the most understanding of them all. Nowhere, I was certain, in the realm of imagination walked the equal of Rosalind. Yet I hesitated; for one other had beckoned to me. I tried to ignore her appeal, but it was no use; and in my heart I knew she was right. She was neither wise, nor witty, and her beauty I had often suspected was but skin deep; but none the less I could not deny the firmness of her hold upon me. I took out my pen, therefore, and wrote boldly: "Sylvia Merlin."

* * *

SUZANNE PEERED AT the book eagerly.

"Oo! but Uncle!" she protested.

"Well?"

"That's not—not exactly fair."

"Why?" I asked sheepishly.

"She's out of your own book."

It's quite extraordinary how well read the child is.

"Well," I mumbled, "what's wrong with her?"

"N-nothing—only—no one'll know who she is. Never mind," she added magnanimously. "I'll tell them."

My favorite hero cost me hardly an instant's thought; but I was surprised to see that D'Artagnan did not seem to find much favor with Suzanne.

"Almost everyone I've asked at school has put him down," she explained sadly. "You see we've been reading Robert Louis Stevenson's essays."

I began to feel that I wasn't doing too well; but the worst was yet to happen. Foolishly, when it came to my favorite novel, I paid my tribute to entertainment rather than aesthetic values; and Suzanne was frankly shocked.

"But, Uncle," she exclaimed, with reproachful eyes, "'A Gentleman of France' is a boy's book. Why, Tom was reading it the other day."

"Your brother," I said firmly, "has a well-developed literary taste."

She shook her head.

"He's reading 'The Coral Island' now," she affirmed, as though that automatically annihilated his pretensions.

* * *

IN THE MATTER of poems, I momentarily regained a little prestige with "Il Penseroso."

Suzanne clapped her hands.

"Lovely!" she said. "Who wrote it?"

"Milton."

"Oh," her face fell; "but Miss McTavish says—"

"Who's Miss McTavish?"

"She teaches us English and Literature; and she says that 'Paradise Lost' is Milton's greatest poem."

"Well—opinions may differ, y'know."

"Um. But are you quite, quite sure that you like it better than 'Paradise Lost'?"

"Huh? Well, you see—er—the fact is I've never had time really to read 'Paradise Lost.'"

"Oh, dear." This was obviously extremely disconcerting. "I'm afraid," she went on dolefully, "that Miss McTavish'll think that very funny."

"But what's she got to do with it?"

"Oh, she knows all about you."

"Really?"

"Yes, I told her; because she's awfully interested in writers. And I promised to show her what you put. Would you like to see hers?"

"Y-yes," I murmured, with a sinking feeling.

Suzanne flipped over the pages. "There."

* * *

I RAN MY eye along the answers of Miss McTavish—Una, Herr Teufelsdrockh, Crotchet Castle, Divina Commedia, Plato.

"Suzanne," I said contritely, "I've let you down."

"Oh, no, Uncle," she said politely. "Miss McTavish says one must be honest, and that there is nothing worse than a literary snob. Now, there's only one more—your favorite author."

I pondered deeply. It was difficult anyway; but, with the shadow of Miss McTavish looming over me, I found my own sense of values almost inoperative. Idly I commenced to scribble on the blotting pad.

"I don't think—" exclaimed Suzanne, with sudden trepidation, "I don't think you ought to put yourself, Uncle, if you don't mind. Somehow, it wouldn't—"

"Of course not," I interrupted hastily. "I was just—just doodling."

"You know," she said brightly, a little afraid that she had been tactless, "I *believe* Miss McTavish thinks a lot of you?"

"You don't mean she's actually read anything of mine?" I asked, awe-struck by the thought.

"Perhaps—at least, the other day when she gave me full marks for my essay, she said it looked as though I was going to take after you."

"Ha!" I cried triumphantly. "Full marks, eh? Then, I think she'll approve of my choice." And, with a flourish, I set Suzanne's name opposite the last question, and signed, thankfully, on the dotted line.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

Landscape in Memory

Now, in Autumn, remember the island,
Waves leaping, running, recall flowers:
Name the primrose, crocus, the shy violet,
The early fern, smooth to the palm,
The wild tulip, the lady-slipper;
Name these we gathered on an afternoon,
Sun-spattered with April.
Now, in Autumn, remember the island,
When the goldenrod was not familiar
And the aster did not lag by the broken fences.
Recall innumerable roses, roses that gave
Scent to the wind and our hands.
Paint again a landscape in memory,
Color, hue, scent, shade, fragrance,
And walk again with me, walk again
Down a field, warm with summertime.

HAROLD VINAL

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A DROMEDARY AND ITS KEEPER: *A Persian Painting of the Late Fifteenth Century*

THE animals portrayed in the miniatures of Persia are always a pleasure to behold. Correctly depicted as to type, they are shown with the added qualities of grace, elegance, and poised bearing. Whether it is a horse or an elephant, a mouse or a camel, the subject receives the concentrated interest and the sensitive handling which were the special gifts of Persian draughtsmen and calligraphers.

In the Freer Gallery of Art, there is, among many beautiful miniatures, this picture of a hoppled dromedary and its keeper. The dromedary was a light and fleet breed of one-humped camel trained especially for riding.

The saddle cloth, the bell suspended from the neck, the apparatus for hoppling, are all executed in delicate and decorative manner. The keeper is subordinated, standing aside so that the dromedary may be the important figure. The picture is done in full color and slight gold on paper.

D. A.

Tropic Garden

Over the garden wall the clouds go by
In rich assembled masses, pink and white—
The sunlit cities of the tropic sky,
Frail palaces with airy domes alight.
My little garden is a chequered maze
Of sun and shade, of dark-hued orange trees
And red hibiscus in the soft pathways
Where oleanders shed upon the breeze
A gentle perfume as each blossom falls;
Here bougainvillea leaves a purple stain
Regal as Tyre along the sunny walls
That mark the boundaries of my own domain.
Under this tree whose lacy branches spread
A soft green solitude, I sit and dream,
While mockingbirds make music overhead,
And through the patio door I see the gleam
Of silver, glinting on a violet sea.
And there, horizoned where the sky leans low,
The sapphire band of that blue mystery—
The Gulf Stream swinging leisurely and slow.

LEILA JONES

Finest of Regimental Fliers

THEN there are the shining starlings of the far north, the finest of all the regimental fliers. Birds of this habit are a perpetual mystery. Why is it that when they gather into flocks they lose their identities, and act as if one mind were in control, wheeling and turning in perfect synchrony, as if obeying a wireless command? . . . In addition they have this fascinating habit. When tearing through the air they will often find their road blocked by the dense foliage of some huge fig-tree or the like. Instead of swerving to avoid it, the flock will dash straight ahead, pass through the solid green as if it were a cloud, and reappear on the far side. Why the sight of this simple manœuvre gave me such extraordinary pleasure, I cannot say; but I never tired of witnessing it.—From "Flying Fox and Drifting Sand," by FRANCIS RATCLIFFE. (New York: McBride.)

Autumn in Kent

Sea gulls resting
On ploughed ground,
Glistening white specks
On dark furrowed lines,
And the hills around
Bathed in silver sunlight.

C. B. K. M.

Learning to Be Grateful

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE recalcitrant qualities of material mindedness, unless arrested, would prevent consecration to good. Resignation to the effects of error precludes the development of the desire and the ability to be grateful. Thus, obtrusive and erroneous mortal thought would retard progress and, unless detected and destroyed, bring failure into human experience. Ordinary theories offer only a superficial and therefore an ineffectual remedy for the world's difficulties. But Christian Science, God's irrevocable law, establishes the fact of the supremacy of Mind, God, and reveals the real man to be the intelligent expression of the divine Mind; thereby arresting and nullifying the destructive forces of erroneous material thinking.

It has been indisputably proven, during many years of demonstration, that a sure approach to the solution of one's problems in Christian Science is through the quality of gratitude. Oftentimes the student is awakened to the fact that his own lack of gratitude is the great obstacle preventing the overcoming of a material or physical difficulty. Indeed, through the recognition that gratitude is indispensable to growth in spiritual understanding and the ability to demonstrate Truth, one is led towards the goal where unwillingness to obey Truth disappears.

In the chapter entitled "Prayer," in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written (p. 8), "If we feel the aspiration, humility, gratitude, and love which our words express,—this God accepts; and it is wise not to try to deceive ourselves or others, for 'there is nothing covered that shall not be revealed.'" Here is an explicit statement. When these spiritual qualities are felt deep within the heart, a true prayer is offered, and its power to heal and save is realized. Honest prayer is answered, and by its exercise we learn what true gratitude is.

The Master, Christ Jesus, found numerous occasions to thank our heavenly Father for His goodness and love. In a careful study of the Biblical texts containing Jesus' words of thanksgiving and gratitude we find no trace of mere profession. Only spiritual inspiration, spontaneity, and holy sincerity of thought and purpose are found therein. How profitably we may study and use his enlightened, divine method! As we move forward into the experiences of our business, home, and church activities, we cannot repeat too often, with conviction and understanding, our great Teacher's immortal words (John 11:41, 42): "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me always."

The Master's thought was always in rapport with divine intelligence. All of his healing work, each precept, his entire ministry was the outcome of his spiritual understanding and gratitude. Need we hesitate to follow so faithful a Teacher? Can we through indifference, complacency, and self-satisfaction refuse to learn the lessons of gratitude, when the promise to us is that we shall be the recipients of all good through the activity of the spiritual qualities, willingness and obedience?

When, in belief, some great sorrow befalls us; when the arguments of loneliness, bitterness, disappointment, inharmonious relationships, and misunderstanding strive to strike out the joy of living; when adverse material conditions seemingly prevent our spiritual progress, then we must take heart and rise to greater heights of spiritual comprehension. Gratefully we learn in Christian Science how to turn away from the material sense of things and look to God, Life, Truth, and Love, for surcease from the woes of materiality. By small beginnings, through increasing gratitude, praise, and thanksgiving to God for the truth that the real man of His creating forever coexists with his infinite Father-Mother, God, we shall realize that we are not dependent upon material circumstances or conditions for life, health, or happiness, but shall be completely satisfied with the things of Spirit, which underlie the intelligent demonstration of all good here and now. The exercise of right thinking, kindness, unselfishness, honesty, and trustworthiness is indeed the divine way of salvation. How gloriously within the sanctuary of true prayer grow the qualities of tenderness, grace, and genuine forgiveness!

There is deep spiritual significance in the Scriptural record of our Lord's last supper with his disciples, wherein it is related (Matthew 26:27) that Jesus "took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave it to them, saying, Drink ye all of it." The burdens of sin and self must be gratefully eliminated from our consciousness, in order that we may go on to higher demonstrations of the perfection of God's spiritual man. The healing effects of true gratitude are realized only through spiritualization of thought. Mrs. Eddy has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 185), "Self-renunciation of all that constitutes a so-called material man, and the acknowledgment and achievement of his spiritual identity as the child of God, is Science that opens the very flood-gates of heaven; whence good flows into every avenue of being, cleansing mortals of all uncleanness, destroying all suffering, and demonstrating the true image and likeness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

УЧИТЬСЯ БЫТЬ БЛАГОДАРНЫМИ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ЕСЛИ не сдерживать упорного сопротивления, свойственного материалистическому образу мыслей, то оно не допустит служения добру. Беспропотное подчинение последствиям заблуждения препятствует развитию в нас желаний быть благодарными и способными выражать это чувство. Таким образом какая нибудь навязчивая и ложная смертная мысль, если только не будет своевременно обнаружена и уничтожена, станет задерживать прогресс и, в конце концов, внесет банкротство в жизнь человека. Обычные теории предлагают лишь поверхностные, а потому и недействительные меры против мировых затруднений. Но Христианская Наука, Божий непреложный закон, утверждает факт превосходства Разума, Бога и открывает для нас подлинного человека, как разумное выражение божественного Разума, останавливая этим и уничтожая разрушительные силы ложного материального мышления.

В течении многих лет было бесспорно доказано путем наглядного опыта, что именно свойство благодарности является самым верным подходом к разрешению проблем через Христианскую Науку. Во многих случаях ученик Христианской Науки внезапно пробуждался к сознанию того, что отсутствие благодарности и является большим препятствием, мешающим ему преодолеть материальные затруднения или недуги. Чувство благодарности необходимо для нашего развития в духовном понимании и умении доказывать Истину на практике,—и признание этого факта ведет нас к той конечной цели, где нежелание повиноваться Истине исчезает.

Во главе "Молитва" в книге текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Мэри Бэкер Эдди пишет (стр. 8): "Если мы чувствуем стремление, смирение, благодарность и любовь, выраженные словесно,—то это угодно Богу; мудро не пытаться обманывать себя или других, ибо 'нет ничего сокровенного, что не открылось-бы.'" Вот определенно ясные слова. Когда эти духовные качества чувствуются в глубине сердца, то возносится молитва подлинная, и ее сила исцеления и спасения осуществляется. Честная молитва получает ответ и через нее мы познаем, что такое подлинная благодарность.

Учитель, Христос Иисус, находил много поводов для того, чтобы благодарить нашего небесного Отца за Его доброту и любовь. Тщательно изучая выдержки из Писания, содержащие выражения благодарения и благодарности Иисуса, мы не находим ни малейших указаний, что это были лишь фразы. Мы находим одно лишь духовное вдохновение, непосредственность и святую искренность мыслей и намерений. С каким успехом мы можем изучать его просвещенный божественный метод и пользоваться им. По мере того, как, идя вперед, мы приобретаем опыт жизни в наших делах, дома и в церковной деятельности, мы не можем повторять слишком часто с убеждением и пониманием, бессмертные слова нашего великого Учителя (Иоанн 11:41, 42): "Отче! благодарю Тебя, что Ты услышал Меня; Я и знал, что Ты всегда услышишь Меня."

Мысль Учителя всегда была в связи с божественным разумением. Вся его деятельность врачевания, каждая его заповедь, иначе говоря, все его служение вытекало из его духовного понимения и благодарности. Не должны-ли мы, не колеблясь, следовать за таким верным Учителем? Можем-ли мы из равнодушия, внутреннего удовлетворения и самодовольства отказываться от уроков благодарности, когда нам определенно, обещано, что мы станем полностию получать благо через действие духовных качеств, готовности и повиновения?

Когда в представлении нашем какое-нибудь великое горе выпало на нашу долю; когда чувство одиночества, горечи и разочарования, негармоничные отношения с людьми и недоразумения пытаются своими доводами сорвать радость жизни; когда несчастные материальные обстоятельства мешают нашему прогрессу,—тогда-то и следует собраться с духом и подняться на большую высоту духовного понимания. С чувством благодарности мы научаемся, благодаря Христианской Науке, уходить от материального ощущения вещей и обращать свои взоры к Богу, Жизни, Истине и Любви, прося о прекращении превратностей материальности. Мы можем начать с малого, но, по мере того, как будет увеличиваться наше чувство благодарности, и мы будем восхвалять Бога и возносить Ему молитву благодарения за то, что подлинный человек Божиего творения сосуществует со своим бесконечным Отцом-Матерью, Богом,—мы начнем понимать, что жизнь и здоровье наше, как и счастие не зависят от материальных обстоятельств или условий. Вместо этого мы найдем полное удовлетворение в том, что от Духа, что лежит в основе разумного проявления на практике всего благого здесь и теперь. Правильные мысли, доброта, бескорыстие, честность и благонадежность поистине являются божественным путем спасения. Как чудесно расцветают такие качества, как нежность, милость и искренное прощение в святилище подлинной молитвы!

Имеется глубокий духовный смысл в Евангельском рассказе о последней трапезе нашего Господа с его учениками, в которой повествуется (Матф. 26:27), что Иисус "взяв чашу и поблагодарив, подал им и сказал: пейте из нее все." Бремя греха и личного я должно быть с чувством благодарности устранено из нашего сознания для того, чтобы мы могли подняться на более высокую ступень в смысле наших практических доказательств совершенства, присущего Божьему духовному человеку. Спасительные результаты подлинного чувства благодарности осуществляются только путем одухотворения мысли. Mrs. Эдди пишет (Miscellaneous Writings, стр. 185): "Самоотречение всего, что составляет так-называемого материального человека, и признание и осуществление его духовного тождества, как чада Божиего, есть Наука, разверзающая самые хляби небесные, откуда благо разливается по всем руслам бытия, очищая смертных от всего нечистого, уничтожая все страдания и выявляя подлинный образ и подобие."

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Harry I. Hunt, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.]

Coming Upon a Cross Section of Bali

DEN PASAR is the principal town of the famed island of Bali, in the Dutch East Indies. The word itself is merely a corruption of "bazaar," so that this cultural center of the Balinese people bears the noncommittal name of "The Bazaar."

Much of it is indeed a bazaar, which is to say, a group of markets. There is, of course, the usual street of Chinese shops, or "tokos," inevitable today in every tropical town, East or West. But, apart from all this, and so often overlooked by the tourists who come to Bali from the ends of the earth, is the Balinese market, which was much the same as it is today long before either Chinese or Dutch ever heard of this enchanted isle.

In the market at Den Pasar, you make contact with all sorts and conditions of Balinese. For it is, in effect, a kind of daily fair where the folk from town and country meet to spend an hour of trading in leisurely and casual fashion, and three or four hours of gossip. About each of the many stalls on the stone floor, squatting groups talk long and profoundly of matters quite unconcerned with other lands. For, numerous as the tourists to Bali have been in recent years, they have not engendered much curiosity about their world among these people whose island-world is sufficient unto itself in almost every respect.

At Den Pasar market the trade is in many things, tropical fruits, including the matchless mangosteen, the rich and wholesome papaya, huge heaps of golden bananas, small but luscious tangerines, big yellow pamelos with their purple, orange-like contents, white or brown rice-cakes pleasant to the European taste as well as to the Balinese, numerous other foods less identifiable to us, brownish-white heaps of rice and baskets of golden grain, scarlet peppers blazing with color in the midst of softer hues, plates of green betel nut, yellow corn on the ear, saffron lumps of raw sugar, pyramids of mottle-skinned breadfruit. Here and there the ubiquitous Chinese trader has his stall with its colored cloth from Shanghai mills, its soaps and scents from Europe, its commonplace trinkets from Birmingham, beside the artistic craftsmanship of the clever Balinese.

The stalls are close together and under the vast roof is a cross-section of island life, not excluding freely-roaming dogs, fowl, small pigs and even an occasional monkey. Children, the spoiled pets of every Balinese family, yet so altogether lovable you do not wonder at it, play fearlessly about; so that you must tread carefully as you wander through the bazaar. Though a huge tourist hotel is not half a mile away, yet you will rarely encounter another European in the Den Pasar market. But no attention will be paid you, because the Balinese are a well-mannered people and do not stare at the stranger as if he were a curiosity. Unfortunately, visitors to Bali do not always reciprocate these good manners, but that has not "spoiled" the self-respecting islanders. They have their standards of conduct, even in a crowded place like the market at Den Pasar; and, though their country has come to be a highlight on the tourist's map of the world, they have not departed a whit from those standards and will not. In the market every caste, from Brahmin to peasant, meets; and in the close-massed, slow-moving throng the utmost goodwill, something characteristic of all Balinese, prevails.

M. T. G.

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Turgeon Chosen Chief Justice To Succeed Haultain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Official word of the appointment of Justice W. F. A. Turgeon to succeed Sir Frederick Haultain, retiring Chief Justice of Saskatchewan marks the end of a career closely associated with the growth of self-government in Western Canada.

Sir Frederick's resignation severs threads in the public life of the prairies that have been woven over more than half a century.

His career in western Canada cannot be tagged "ordinary." It ranged from an unknown frontier lawyer to the chief justiceship of a Province.

An Englishman, he came to the West in 1884 in a stage coach. At MacLeod (now in Alberta) he started his law practice. He was soon in politics—giving him entry to national fame. When a measure of self-government was given to the North West Territories, he became a member of the Legislature, and later took a leading part in the struggle with officialdom, which then sought to curb the growing demand for responsible government in the territories.

Final recognition of the demand for self-government was largely due to Sir Frederick's efforts and in 1891 he became Premier, a post he held with vigor and vision until the formation of the Western Provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan, in 1905. Defeated in the first Provincial election, he continued to lead the opposition until 1912, when he was appointed to the Chief Justiceship of Saskatchewan.

Don't Play Knock!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Today's safety slogan of the Virginia State Police: "Don't play knock! knock! with your automobile."

Two Leaders of Western Canada

Sir Frederick Haultain **W. J. Patterson**

Former Premier of Saskatchewan, now retiring as Chief Justice, meets the present Premier of the Province.

Farm Associations Formed in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—To increase farm family incomes and to help the farmer help himself five counties in Georgia near Atlanta have formed Farm Prosperity Associations, with the support of business, banks and educational groups. Other counties in the state will join in the program, it was predicted.

The avowed purpose of the Associations is to raise and improve the quality of livestock; to diversify crops; to halt soil erosion and build up land; to "live at home" in respect to foodstuff and stock feed; and to develop new sources of farm income.

Cully A. Cobb, chairman of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce Livestock Committee, is directing the program, which is sponsored by the State College of Agriculture and County Agricultural Agents, the Georgia Power Company, White Provision Company, Tennessee Iron and Railway Company, the First National Bank of Atlanta and the Citizens and Southern National Bank of Atlanta.

Tasmania Builds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—The prosperity of this State is reflected in extensive building activity. A new block of Government offices to house various departments has been completed in Hobart and work has started on offices for the Hydro-electric Commission which will cost about £60,000. These will be designed to display various uses to which electric power produced by the State works can be put. Following this, a new block of offices will be erected at a cost of £43,000 to accommodate the Government Printing Works.

Housing Control Centralized To Clear Melbourne's Slums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—A permanent Housing Commission for Melbourne has been appointed by Premier A. A. Dunstan in an effort to bring housing control into the hands of one central organization. Following the appointment, a bill was introduced into Parliament by the Premier which would empower the Commission to demolish slum houses, erect suitable dwellings for persons of scanty incomes, and impose minimum housing standards in properly zoned areas.

The Commission has started work with an initial £500,000. The Premier said that the present slums were partly the fault of divided housing control. Municipal councils, he commented, had failed to use their powers, and these, together with those duties of the Health Commission relating to housing, would be transferred to the Housing Commission. Judicious zoning planned by this central authority should mean an advance in the co-ordinated development of Melbourne and the country centers of Victoria. The general purpose of the Commission is to provide lower-paid workers with hygienic and decent dwellings at rentals they can afford to pay.

Immediate duties of the Commission will be to determine the houses unfit for human habitation, to require owners to make them habitable if possible and, if not, to demolish them and compensate only to the value of the site.

The Commission will reclaim, replan, and rebuild areas in which unfit houses are in the majority. Advances will be made to owners who cannot otherwise repair their houses to the required standard; these advances will be by way of loans bearing interest and will be a first charge on the land.

In areas rebuilt by the Commission houses will be tenanted by persons of limited means though there will be no specified income limit. It is believed such a limit would hamper the Commission in rehousing persons displaced by its operations. Rents will be charged on an economic basis, less rebates in necessary instances. To safeguard property owners in affected areas, provision has been made for the right of appeal to a police magistrate by persons dissatisfied with a decision of the commission.

The Commission has been given the right to fix the number of persons who may occupy a house. To guard against the slum recurrence danger, the Commission is to draft and enforce a code of minimum standards for dwellings and sites. These standards will apply immediately and are shaped to block the building of homes on hopelessly cramped allotments, or in unhealthy or otherwise unsuitable positions. Provision of reasonable amenities in all future dwellings will be assured.

Finland Signs Pact With Franco Regime

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 3 (AP)—Finland and Insurgent Spain signed a treaty on Nov. 2 for reciprocal appointment of agents to the two countries. A similar agreement was concluded between Denmark and the Insurgent Government on Nov. 1.

Finland becomes the ninth country to establish relations with Insurgent Spain through the exchange of agents. Twenty-two Governments have now accorded recognition, by one form or another, to General Franco's regime.

Totalitarianism and Christianity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, England—At a church congress here, attended by 2,000 delegates, the Archbishop of York, in an opening sermon, said that the whole outlook upon life was challenged today. This, he declared, was because the totalitarian State involved a conception of personality incompatible with the Christian doctrines of the Bible. It treated the individual as existing for the State which was itself organized as a self-conscious unit. Such a theory conflicted with the Christian conception of man as having his ultimate meaning and value in relationship with the divine. It was only by renewed recognition of this relationship that real human liberty could be preserved.

The Rev. K. L. Barry, President of the British Federation of Free Churches, afterwards welcomed the congress. Dr. C. S. Woodward, Bishop of Bristol, delivered the presidential address, pointing to the need for leaders who could apply the essential teaching of the Gospel to present circumstances.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in subsequent discussion dwelt upon the importance of raising the men's spiritual level, alike in the parish, the diocese, and the country. This, he said, affects all phases of public activities and in it the church must play its part.

Dr. J. H. Oldham, Secretary of the International Missionary Council, said that there is today a social crisis which threatens the existence of European civilization. Here Christian understanding of the nature and destiny of man is profoundly relevant to the problems of the generation, he declared.

Dr. Garfield Williams, Dean of Manchester, said the church cannot stand still. If it does not go forward it will fall to be the church. Outside world events increase the irisistence of the call for the church to lead the way in the practical unity of fellowship, he said.

Dr. W. R. Matthews, Dean of St. Paul's, while defending the continued use by Christians of the Thirty Nine Articles, urged the need besides for a short re-statement of the common faith expressed in the language of today.

Dr. A. T. P. Williams, Dean of Christchurch, took a somewhat similar view. We are faced, he said, with the problem of so explaining or so altering our forms of worship as to bring them nearer to the best conception we can form of the Christian Gospel.

Dr. M. G. Haigh, Bishop of Coventry, said the current divisions and schisms within the church hinder its expansion in every part of the world. Discussions among representatives of different denominations have increased mutual respect and understanding. Reunion, however, could come only when enough people of all denominations became determined to bring it about, he said.

The Rev. Dr. James Reid, formerly President of the National Free Church Council, said reunion was being held up by ecclesiastical discussions. The Church of England and the Free Churches should make a practice of working together, studying together and praying together, he declared. The only thing which prevented more frequent interchange of pulpits was "just the bad habit of isolation" and that must be broken down.

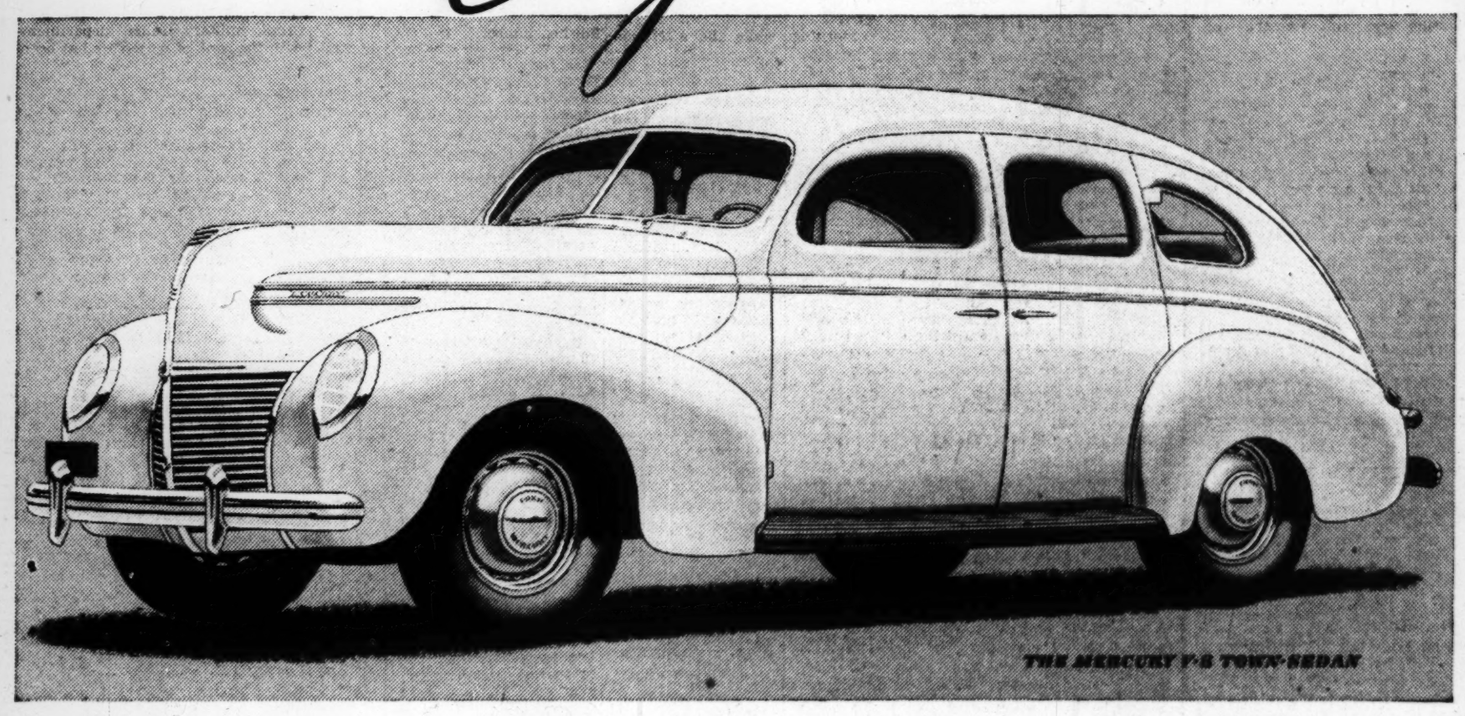
The Rev. Bernard Clements said that Christian truth remained the same for all time but it had from age to age to be translated into language of the day. Worship had to be conducted sanely and in the highest possible way but detail need not trouble them overmuch if it were dealt with in the light of the Christian faith.

A NEW CAR JOINS THE FORD QUALITY GROUP

THE MERCURY

V-TYPE Eight

A PRODUCT OF THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY



THE MERCURY 8 TOWN SEDAN

For 1939 the Ford Motor Company presents an entirely new car—The Mercury Eight—designed to bring a new standard of value to its price field. Outstanding features are streamlined beauty—rich upholstery and appointments—95-hp. V-type engine—hydraulic brakes—remarkable quiet and comfort—116-inch wheelbase—wide bodies—exceptional room for passengers and luggage.

THOUSANDS of motorists, noting the extra value provided by the Ford in the low-price field and by the Lincoln-Zephyr in the higher medium-price field, have desired an equally outstanding value in the lower medium-price field.

The new Mercury 8 is the answer to that desire. It provides the added size and luxury that extra dollars buy, plus something this price class has never known before . . . Ford quality and dependability, with the performance and economy of a new V-type 8-cylinder engine.

It is made possible by the modern, progressive policies of the Ford Motor Company and its constant effort to give greater value to a widening circle of motorists.

The clean, flowing lines of the new Mercury reflect the distinction of the Lincoln-Zephyr — and, as every one knows, the Lincoln-Zephyr is now the accepted style leader and an example of Ford pioneering in original design.

The Mercury is a big car — long and unusually wide — with exceptional space for passengers and luggage. Three people can ride comfortably in both front and back seats. Head room and leg room are equal to that of many cars selling at considerably higher prices.

Because the Mercury is a big car, it is powered by a big 95-horsepower V-type 8-cylinder engine. Motorists who now own cars in this price field will be amazed at the brilliant, economical performance of the Mercury.

It is a remarkably quiet car. New sound-deadening materials have been developed in special Ford laboratories and thorough, scientific soundproofing by Ford engineers has reduced noise and vibration to a minimum.

Bodies are all-steel, welded into a single unit. It is equipped with hydraulic brakes built to strict Ford standards of safety and dependability.

We invite you to see the new Mercury 8.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

MAKERS OF FORD, MERCURY, LINCOLN-ZEPHYR AND LINCOLN MOTOR CARS

Imposing front view of the brand-new Mercury 8. Fleet, streamlined beauty is here combined with impressive size and strength.

Back view shows unusual width. Passenger and luggage space are equal to that of many cars selling at considerably higher prices.

PRICES OF THE MERCURY 8

(For cars delivered in Detroit—taxes extra)

Sedan	$894
Town-Sedan	$934
Sedan-Coupe	$934
Sport Convertible	$994

Choice of eight attractive colors—Black, Jefferson Blue, Gull Gray, Coach Maroon Bright, Dartmouth Green, Tropical Green, Folkstone Gray, Mercury Blue Metallic.

FORD-BUILT MEANS TOP VALUE

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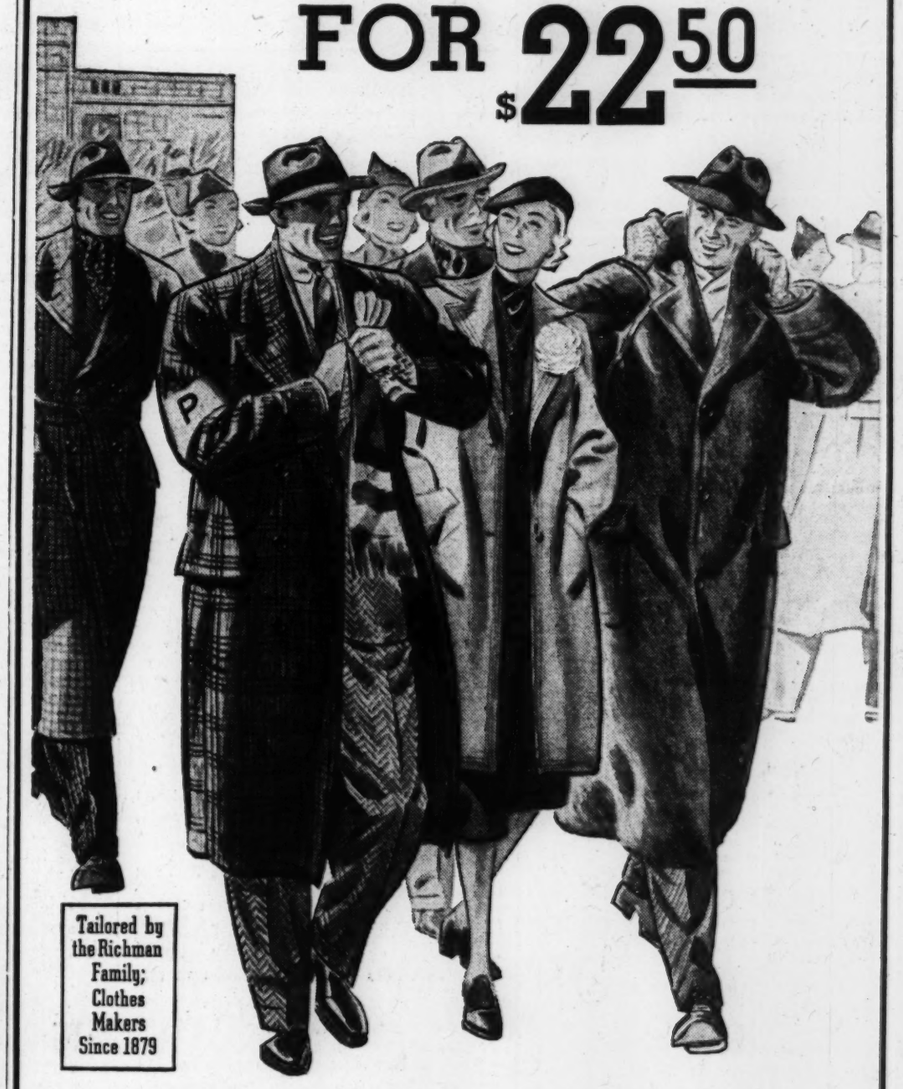
EVERY KIND OF OVERCOAT YOU CAN THINK OF, FOR $22.50



Tailored by the Richman Family; Clothes Makers Since 1879

We don't have a middle name. But if we did—it would be overcoats. Overcoats are our specialty. We excel in them.

Long before you thought of your overcoat, we bought millions of dollars' worth of choice coatings, from the leading mills.

We're particular, too. We buy nothing but the best. Every yard must come up to our standards, or back it goes.

Now, after months of picking, styling, designing, tailoring . . . yes, worrying, too . . . we're ready to show them to you.

Come, see how much more quality, style and value you get from a great clothes making organization like Richman Brothers.

You'll find every new fabric, pattern, texture, style, color and model . . . all from our own tailor shops to you. All $22.50

ALL-WOOL PREP SUITS Sizes 16 to 20 $16.50 Extra Trousers $3.50

FINE TROUSERS In New Patterns $2.75 to $6

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MAKERS OF FINE CLOTHES SINCE 1879

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Only Regular $22.50 merchandise on sale in our New York City Sales Room

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WASHINGTON, PA.
ELMIRA, N. Y.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
NEW CASTLE, PA.
ERIE, PA.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
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Sales Representatives Everywhere. For Nearest Representatives, Address Our Factory Offices at Cleveland, Ohio

Drys Expect Wide Gains In Fight for Local Option

Campaign efforts center on communities where 1936 vote was close—See hopeful signs.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Important gains in the drive to reduce liquor sales in Massachusetts are anticipated by the dry interests as they face on Nov. 8 the third local option vote on the liquor question since repeal of prohibition.

Concentrating much of their efforts against liquor sales to those communities in which the 1936 vote placing them in the "no license" column or in the "license" list was close, the drys predict several smaller towns will join the three cities and 124 towns which barred sale of hard liquors, the two cities and 97 towns which barred sale of wine and beer, or one city and 100 towns which barred package liquor stores. Some of the more hopeful even predict many towns will join the one city and 89 towns which in 1936 prohibited sale of all liquors.

Arthur J. Davis, Secretary of the Massachusetts No-License Committee, directing statewide activities against liquor selling, is among those persons predicting some gains for the drys. Mr. Davis also believes his forces will prevent liquor interests from cutting into present dry territory.

However, Mr. Davis pointed out the necessity for those wishing to prohibit all liquor sales in these communities to vote "No" on all three local option questions. On the other hand the person favoring liquor sales need only to answer one of the three questions in the affirmative, the only difference being whether hard or light liquors are favored and whether the tavern or package store system is preferred.

Scope of Questions

The three questions are:

1. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for sale therein of all alcoholic beverages (whisky, rum, gin, malt beverages, wines and all other alcoholic beverages)?
2. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of wines and malt beverages (wines and beer, ale and all other malt beverages)?
3. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises?

Thus it may readily be seen that while the form of the questions is prescribed by state law, it presents a distinct advantage to the wet advocate when he marks his ballot.

Throughout the State the drys are conducting a vigorous anti-liquor educational drive to counteract the revenue argument sponsored by the liquor interests, which claim that liquor taxation, providing approximately $5,000,000 annually for old-age assistance, lifts that burden from the shoulders of the real estate owner.

One of the most effective campaigns is being carried on in Quincy, where the drys have no hope of victory but do expect to increase materially the total anti-liquor vote.

The Campaign in Quincy

Heading the Quincy No-License Committee is H. J. Mainwaring, President, who has issued circulars containing facts showing that liquor taxation is far overbalanced by increased drunkenness, increased arrests, money diverted from regular business channels to liquor stores, increased local taxation, more drunken driving with its accompanying economic loss represented by automobile damages and necessary time taken from business by those injured.

One of the Quincy circulars reveals that since 1933, the first license year, the taxes in that city have jumped 18 per cent, with part of the increase definitely traceable to liquor because of skyrocketing welfare costs.

It reveals that total arrests of all kinds are up 18 per cent but that arrests for drunkenness have been boosted 61 per cent, while drunken driving arrests have increased 66 per cent. The Mainwaring figures show that 7157 men and women have been arrested in Quincy for drunkenness since 1933, while 838 drunken drivers have been taken into custody. In fact, it was revealed that, of 100 Quincy arrests in the past five years, 39 were cases of drunkenness. The ratio in the last five dry years was 21 drunk cases out of every 100. Furthermore, Mr. Mainwaring stated

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

How Drive Stands On Curbing Liquor

The accompanying article discussing the local option questions on sale of liquor which will appear on the Nov. 8 Massachusetts ballot is the fourth of five articles regarding the various referendums to be decided on election day. The final article, tomorrow, will consider the numerous purely local questions placed before the voters in many communities.

Fuller Describes Curley as Public Failure Number 1

James M. Curley, Democratic nominee for Governor, was still smarting today from the attack upon him delivered last night by Alvan T. Fuller, former GOP Governor, who characterized him as "Public Failure No. 1."

The Fuller attack, contained in one of the few political speeches made by the former Governor since he left office in 1929, marked the height of the Republican campaign thus far. Mr. Fuller defeated Mr. Curley for Governor in 1924 by a tremendous margin.

Last night Mr. Fuller used as his text, "The Leopard Cannot Change His Spots," and immediately launched into the bitterest Republican attack upon Mr. Curley in the present campaign.

Public Failure No. 1

"I look upon the record of James M. Curley," he said, "as one of the greatest tragedies of personality and character in the history of our generation. Instead of occupying a high position in the Commonwealth's hall of fame, which opportunity was placed in his hands, James M. Curley has become public failure No. 1.

"Four years ago the people knew the scandal which had marred Curley's record at City Hall, but they allowed themselves to be jockeyed into the position of closing their eyes in the hope that he would be all right if he got out of his old City Hall environment and away from his old gang. Under the hypnotic spell of his promises, they forgot his past."

Reciting the history of Curley's administration on Beacon Hill, Mr. Fuller charged that "Curley made the people of Massachusetts ashamed of the day when they took a gambler's chance and voted for him as Governor. They were stuck with him for two awful years, but what a revenge they took when he ran for the Senate."

Vote for Saltonstall

Mr. Fuller then called upon independents and Democrats to vote for Leverett Saltonstall, the GOP nominee, insisting the election issue narrows down to a single word—Character. "On that single issue," he said, "Leverett Saltonstall deserves the vote of every honest-thinking, honest-dealing man or woman. In that one word is our hope."

At the same time LaRue Brown, classmate of President Roosevelt, a staunch supporter of the New Deal, and a life-long Democrat, announced his support of Mt. Saltonstall and insisted defeat of Mr.

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

N.H. Seeking Federal Pact On Tax Losses

State officials confer with Woodring on land takings in Federal Flood Control program.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 3—The problem of loss of tax revenue to New Hampshire communities through the proposed Federal flood control program will be foremost in the minds of the State representatives as they confer today with Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring in Washington.

In previous flood control projects and such Federal acquisitions as the White Mountain National Forest, the communities have been reimbursed for loss of tax revenue, and a similar arangement in connection with the present projects is expected to be asked by the State delegates.

Gov. Francis P. Murphy has designated Col John J. Jacobson, chairman of the New Hampshire Water Resources Board, Assistant Attorney General Frank Kenison, and James M. Langley, Chairman of the New Hampshire Land Use Board and the State Planning and Development Commission, to represent New Hampshire in the conference.

No Lack of Interest

The State has made it plain that its stand does not reflect a lack of interest in flood control, but simply the policy of the State relative to Federal land acquisition. In other words, New Hampshire has set up legislation, the only State Land Use law in the country, which gives the people a voice in deciding what land may be acquired from the Federal Government and subsequently removed from the taxable property list.

The law was enacted under the shadow of increased Federal ownership of land. The Federal Government already owns tax free 12 per cent of the area of the State and it is believed that further acquisitions in many towns would constitute a financial menace.

When the legislation was drawn up covering the establishment of the White Mountain National Forest, this tax problem was taken into consideration. The law requires that in lieu of taxes the Federal Government shall pay to the cities and towns, in which the forest is located, annually 25 per cent of the revenue received from the sale of forest products, with the division being on the basis of the area of the forest in each of the communities.

This tax problem also was taken into consideration when the State passed legislation for the self-liquidating flood control and water conservation reservoir now being constructed at Pittsburg. In this case, it was provided that the State, through the Land Use Board, should pay annually to the cities and towns involved a sum equal to the tax upon the valuation of the property at a date previous to its acquisition for the project.

Again Taken Up

When the interstate compact covering the initial program for New England flood control was drafted, this tax problem was again taken into consideration. Here the same policy was followed as with the State project at Pittsburg.

While Democratic United States Senator Fred H. Brown, a candidate for re-election, is pointing out that the recent change in flood control

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Owners of Prostrate Trees Are Given Hope

Hurricane Damage and Salvage Operations

Fallen pine forest-fire hazard. Cleaning up roadsides. Fire hazard removed by WPA.

Four U.S. Agencies Are to Co-operate On Saving Timber

Four Federal agencies were making ready today to extend a helping hand to New England timber owners whose assets for the most part lie flat on the ground.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Disaster Loan Corporation, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, and the U. S. Forest Service are all laying plans for co-operation in assisting owners to salvage their timber immediately.

Although no definite program has yet been outlined by Washington to New England officials, it has been rumored that approximately $15,000,000 will be made available by the RFC to the Disaster Loan Corporation, which would in turn advance funds to owners through the Surplus Commodities Corporation. Salvage operations would be under direction of the Forest Service.

According to an announcement from Washington earlier in the week, funds advanced to farmers will not exceed 80 per cent of the average market price of timber during the last three years. Where necessary, advances will be made for processing logs and stacking the timber.

The other 20 per cent of the timber valuation, it has also been rumored, will be held back as a sort of inducement to timber owners to practice forestry on land where trees blew down, in order that the land might not revert to scrub. The 20 per cent, it was pointed out, might be withheld for a period of two or three years.

In order to realize on the funds to be made available, timber owners must deliver logs to designated ponds or other points. The Forest Service is already getting out specifications as to the size and depth of such ponds for distribution to the State Forest Directors of the six New England States and New York.

These directors are all set to begin what has been called the biggest lumbering job that has ever been tackled in the history of the country. With an estimated two to four billion feet of timber on the ground—what would have ordinarily been marketed during the next six years—the job of salvage is monumental.

With thousands of WPA workers under direction of trained forest men, the woods are gradually being cleared form the menace of fire. Trees have ben trimmed and the trunks left ready to be carted away to the ponds. Firelanes from 50 to 100 feet in width have been opened, and brush and inflammable material are being removed from strips 50 feet wide on either side of highways.

The money scheduled to be advanced by the RFC will be used only for salvage of fallen timber. The Forest Service has 31 trained men in the field, supervising operations now, and 21 additional will be brought to the district within a few days.

Sloan Calls for Flexible Wage-Price Plan

Boston Today

Sloan Criticizes New Deal Policies

Assailing the economic and political policies of the New Deal, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors Corporation, asked today for a cessation of business-baiting by the Federal Government and offered his own program for business prosperity.

In an address before the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Sloan criticized what he termed "the extravagant spending of public funds," the tax policies of the national Administration and alleged "political reprisals" against those who express anti-New Deal opinions.

He proposed in place of the "wrong" New Deal economics a system of flexible wages and prices, which would go up or down as costs went up or down, and of a profit standard from which profits would deviate in accordance with business volume.

"Prices," he told the Boston business group, "in a depression period should be lowered because the base factors, such as wages, expense, materials, are normally lower and the cost and profit factors disregard varying volume. Conversely, in times of prosperity, prices would increase only as the base factors affecting costs increase. And only to that extent.

"Hence such a formula as I suggest stimulates demand in the lower and permits sound expansion in the upper part of the business cycle."

Mr. Sloan declared the only way to an "economy of plenty" is through increasing the efficiency of industrial enterprise. By capitalizing technological progress, he said, the workers' wage rates can be increased and consumer prices lowered, thus raising the standard of living.

Swedish Society Bazaar Is Opened

The Christmas season staged a pre-view at Horticultural Hall today in decorations of Yule green and vivid red, foreign-looking toys and handwork plainly from the Land of the Vikings. Pine bows and red streamers and booths decorated in blue and gold heralded the opening, at noon, of the semi-annual bazaar of the Swedish Charitable Society of Greater Boston.

Through Saturday night the sale will continue, presenting not only Christmas suggestions but household necessities, quilts, aprons, laces, linens and other fabrics, potted plants, and imported Swedish delicacies, from knackebröd, which one nibbles with the soup, to lingon berries—Swedish cranberries—to spoon up for dessert from under a foam of thick cream.

Posters of the Göta Canal, Visby, "ancient town of ruins and roses," Stockholm's Town Hall and views of the provinces, find counterpart in beautifully dressed dolls representing the different sections of Sweden. There is humor and artis-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 6)

Boston Today

Class in Timber Opens at Amherst

Some 20 forest service experts went back to school today at Amherst College to study the "quirks and foibles" of northeastern logs before tackling the gigantic task of buying up hurrizane-felled timber for salvaging operations launched by the Federal Government.

E. W. Tinker, Assistant Chief of the Forest Service in charge of New England emergency work, announced the Government would buy logs of three grades, at designated spots to be announced later. He listed detailed requirements for length, diameter, surface and size of knots permitted, but summarized the instructions to loggers in a single paragraph:

"Each pine log should be sound and cut so as to be as strong as possible with a top diameter of at least six inches inside the bark," he said. "Logs which measure only six and seven inches should be cut 10 feet 3 inches long. Other logs should be cut 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet long with as many logs, 16 feet long as possible. Allow a three-inch overage in length on each log to permit trimming when manufactured into finished lumber."

Mr. Tinker said the men at Amherst were "the very best men we have to handle the situation." After an intensive instruction, they will depart Saturday to work under state project directors in what is held as "one of the biggest logging operations of all times."

A Government proposal under which Federal agencies would pay lumber owners only 80 per cent of the purchase price at the time logs were delivered, withholding the remaining 20 per cent until the timber had been liquidated, was opposed unanimously last night at a lumbermen's meeting at Manchester, N. H.

Raymond B. Stevens, of Landaff, Chairman of the U. S. Tariff Commission, who represented northern New Hampshire timber owners, said that the Government should increase its prices for logs if it insisted on the part payment plan.

Architects Class To Visit N. Y. Fair

The increasing tendency toward using first-hand information in modern education, even if it means transporting a whole school to the point being studied, will be illustrated this week end when the students and staff of the Department of Landscape Architecture at Harvard move en masse to New York for a tour of the World's Fair and the metropolitan park systems. Prof. Bremer W. Pond, chairman of the department, will be in charge of this wholesale "migration."

The newly-erected buildings and grounds of the World's Fair will be inspected by the group this Saturday morning, while the afternoon and most of Sunday will find the students and their instructors as guests of the New York Park Department on a tour scheduled to include visits to Astoria Park, Colonial Park, Fort Tryon Park, Carl Schurz Park, Cenral Park, and the Zoo Gardens, with Jones Beach, Jacob Riis, Prospect, and Chrystie-Forsythe Parks, and the Municipal Stadium also on the itinerary. In addition, attention will be directed to recent housing developments in the Queens section and important boulevard and parkway arteries.

"This opportunity to see the design models for the Fair buildings and grounds, the actual work of which is now being carried to completion, will hold much of educational value and significance for the students, as will also the park inspection tour under the direction of men largely responsible for the design and laying out of many of the parks to be visited," Professor Pond said.

Christian Science Lecture Scheduled for Friday Noon

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in Colonial Theater tomorrow noon at 12:15 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: True Science Meeting Modern Needs." The lecturer, Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., of Seattle, Wash., is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Cross' Committee Advises State to Assume Town Relief

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 3—Almost unnoticed in the excitement of an election campaign, the Committee on Welfare Legislation brought out this week a recommendation that would simplify relief administration and save the towns and cities of Connecticut an estimated $2,000,000 annual expense. William M. Harris of Waterbury, chairman of the Committee, which was appointed by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, announced the outlines.

As first step, the committee proposes aid to dependent children, making Connecticut eligible for Social Security grants for this purpose.

As a second step, it proposes to establish settlement of persons on relief by families, instead of by birth.

As the third and final step, it asks that the State take over the full cost of supporting paupers who are patients in State institutions.

While the Committee had its eyes on the goal of an improved State policy for relief, its recommendations have the effect of extending financial help to the towns and cities. Those communities, particularly along the shore, that suffered loss of taxable property in the hurricane, have been asking for assistance. Their backing has been given tentatively to the welfare program, through the Connecticut League of Municipalities.

Two years ago, when a similar welfare plan was before the General Assembly, the prospect of increased State taxes helped to defeat the measure. This year indications are that some of the small towns will welcome financial assistance, even at the expense of new tax levies for the State.

Children's Aid

The dependent children's program, replacing a widows' aid law now in effect, is the most costly of the new proposals. Not only widows but widowers, or any other relative who brings up a dependent child and has insufficient resources to care for it properly would be eligible for aid in the form of cash relief paid once a week. The program would relieve the towns of a large part of the assistance they now give to the same families.

Settlement, a hand-me-down from Colonial times, is one of perennial problems of Connecticut relief administrators. Under the present law, each child in a pauper family is a charge on the town where he was born, and sometimes three or four

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, possibly with occasional cloudiness tonight and Friday; somewhat warmer Friday; showers are probable Saturday afternoon or night; gentle to moderate variable winds becoming southeast or south.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut: Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Friday. Rain Saturday afternoon and night.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Friday, slightly warmer Friday and in west and central portions tonight. Rain Saturday afternoon or night.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Friday, slightly warmer Friday. Rain Saturday afternoon or night.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle shifting winds becoming moderate; fresh southeast or South Friday, fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	48	Minneapolis	54	54
Bermuda	70	68	New Orleans	70	68
Chicago	62	66	New York	54	52
Denver	50	38	Norfolk	48	44
Helena	38	28	Philadelphia	52	50
Kansas City	60	40	St. Louis	66	64
Los Angeles	64	62	San Francisco	68	66
Miami	74	74	Washington	44	44

A—7:30 a. m., EST Nov. 3.
B—Minimum, Nov. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 7:37 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Friday, 8:02 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:06 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 12

Theaters

Colonial—
Fred Stone in revival of "Lightnin'" by Frank Bacon and Winchell Smith. Produced by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Copley—
"Haiti," direct from a six months' run in New York. Drama of the Black Napoleon. By William Du Bois. A Federal Theater Project. 8:30. No matinees. Last week.

Plymouth—
"Golden Boy," by Clifford Odets. Starring Frances Farmer, Luther Adler and Morris Carnovsky. Presented by the Group Theater, second of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription plays. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Wilbur—
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Leave It to Me," musical comedy. Score by Cole Porter. Presented by Vinton Freedley. Featuring William Gaxton, Victor Moore, Sophie Tucker, and Tamara. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9. Extended for another week.

Metropolitan—
Holding over "Men With Wings," featuring Fred MacMurray, Ray Milland and Louise Campbell. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Road Demon," with Henry Armetta, Joan Valerie, and Bill Robinson. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Meet the Girls," with June Lang and Lynn Bari. 2:09, 5:13, 8:17. Also "My Lucky Star," featuring Sonja Henie. 3:40, 6:44, 9:52. Tomorrow: "Youth Takes a Fling," and "Personal Secretary."

R. K. O. Boston—
"I Am the Law," with Edward G. Robinson and Otto Kruger. 9:55 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 7, 9:55. Also "Youth Takes a Fling," with Joel McCrea. 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Service de Luxe," starring Constance Bennett. 9:20 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "The Storm," with Charles Bickford. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Boy Meets Girl," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Also Joe E. Brown in "The Gladiator." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

South Station Theater—
Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra, "Demons of the Deep." Arthur Murray shows you "How to Dance the Shag." "Popeye & Katzenjammer Kids cartoon. Latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: Latest March of Time, Robert Benchley on the "Courtship of the Newt," "We Live in Two Worlds," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Green Light," with Errol Flynn, Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Margaret Lindsay. Also "Theodora Goes Wild," featuring Irene Dunne. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Brookline Village Theater—
James Cagney and Pat O'Brien, in "Boy Meets Girl." 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Highway Patrol." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Scollay and Modern—
"Straight, Place and Show," featuring the Ritz Brothers. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 4, 6:55, 10. Also "Garden of the Moon," starring Margaret Lindsay. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10. Modern, 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. Tomorrow: "If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. Also, "Mysterious Mr. Moto," with Peter Lorre.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Brother Rat," featuring Wayne Morris, Priscilla Lane and Eddie Albert. Fenway: 12:40, 3:45, 6:40, 8:05. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Five of a Kind," starring the Dionne Quintuplets, Jean Hersholt and Claire Trevor. Fenway: 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
Holding over "You Can't Take It With You," featuring Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore, James Stewart and Edward Arnold. Orpheum: 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50. State: 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:30, 9:50. Also "Vacation from Love," with Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:35. State: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels; Grantland Rice, Football, cartoons, Travel in Cuba, and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Uptown—
"Meet the Girls," with June Lang, Lynn Bari, Robert Allen and Ruth Donnelly. 2:50, 5:45, 8:45. Also "My Lucky Star," starring Sonja Henie. 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10. Tomorrow: "The Affairs of Annabel," with Jack Oakie. Also "Four Daughters," with Jeffrey Lynn, and the three Lane sisters.

Exeter—
"Time out for Murder," with G. Stuart. 2:25, 5:15, 8:05. Also "Three Loves Has Nancy," with Janet Gaynor. 3:40, 8:30, 9:20.

Strand—
Freddie Bartholomew and Warner Baxter in "Kidnapped." Also "Passport Husband," with Stuart Erwin and Pauline Moore.

Repertory—
"Women Are Like That," featuring Pat O'Brien. Also "Count of Monte Cristo." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Music

Sanders Theater—
Second concert in the series given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. Walter Piston will conduct his First Symphony, 8.

Other Events

Boston Camera Club—
Lecture by Frank R. Fraprie on "History of Photography—The Kind of Work Possible." First of a series of six lectures. (Tickets available gratis by applying to the Secretary of The Boston Camera Club), 351 Newbury Street, 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on English Paintings by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a.m.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Ernest Kfenek, Austrian composer, guest soloist. Richard Burgin, conductor, 2:30.

Unitarian Head To Study Czech Need of Relief

Dr. Dexter of Foreign Relations Department to aid Friends Committee agent on problem.

American good will and moral support for Czechoslovakians in their present hour of need from hundreds of religious organizations in the United States will be carried across 3000 miles of ocean by Dr. Robert C. Dexter of Boston, Director of the Department of Foreign Relations of The American Unitarian Association, when he sails out of New York on the Queen Mary tomorrow.

Aware of the growing problems of rehabilitation for thousands of families uprooted from their homelands in Czechoslovak territory ceded to other countries, Dr. Dexter was today named by the Unitarian Association and the American Friends Service Committee as an emissary of good will and service to a country that is unprepared to meet the urgent social problems of the moment.

The two American groups expressed the hope today that Dr. Dexter, who will be joined in Czechoslovakia by Richard Wood of the Friends Service Committee, now in England, will be able to work out some equitable plan of service for families in the stricken areas. This service will include friendly counsel, re-housing of migrating families, and relocation of breadwinners in new jobs.

"It is possible," said Dr. Dexter, "that the problems in Czechoslovakia may be too big for us to handle, in which case more outside assistance will be necessary. But the humanitarian thing to do is to find out what the problems are and then to mobilize the necessary facilities for taking care of them.

"And it seems highly essential that Americans play a large part in this work of rehabilitation."

Dr. Dexter was chosen for his task not only because of his official position but particularly because of his contact with and knowledge of Czechoslovakia. He spent some time there a year ago at the request of the Czechoslovak Church, and was there again last summer. He also has a specialized knowledge of the field of relief and rehabilitation.

For 10 years before coming to the Association, Dr. Dexter was an active social worker.

His last position was general secretary of the Montreal, Canada, Charity Organization Society. He spent three months in Halifax, Nova Scotia, at the time of the great disaster there, working with the Red Cross. Following that he was field representative of the American Red Cross military relief department with the rank of major. He has been a teacher of social and political science and has written several books on various social questions.

Dr. Dexter plans to return to America early in December and at that time detailed plans for a special relief project will be worked out between the American Unitarian Association, the Friends, and such other groups as are interested. Following his return it is hoped that he may be free to raise funds and direct activities in the sending of personnel and relief from this side of the Atlantic.

Century-Old Trees Given to Boston

Twenty-four trees more than 100 years old and valued in the aggregate at more than $15,000 were presented to the Boston Park Department today by Mrs. Larz Anderson, widow of the former Boston horticulturist and philanthrophist. The trees are boxwoods and bays taken from the old Weld Estate in Brookline and will be used for replacing some of the valuable trees lost in the Boston Public Garden during the New England hurricane.

Some 35 years ago, Mr. Anderson purchased the 24 trees in Holland and Belgium, sending them across the water in crates to his estate in Brookline where they have grown into the most beautiful specimens of their kind in the United States, according to William P. Long, chairman of the Park Commission. Just now the trees are stored in the Franklin Park greenhouse for the winter.

In the Spring, the leafy centenarians will line the walks of the Public Garden as memorials to the former philanthropist who already has a bridge named after him over the Charles River in Cambridge.

'Count' Charged With Illegal Entry

A warrant was issued today by Federal Immigration officials for the arrest of Gustaf G. Freiderich, who has been accepted by many Americans as a Count, on a charge of illegal entry into the United States.

He is now in Charles Street jail in default of $40,000 bail, as a result of his arrest last Monday on a charge of larceny of $30,480 from a Boston merchant. He declares he borrowed the money.

Immigration officials will give him a hearing in the prison next Monday. They say they have been unable to verify his statements regarding the manner of his entry into this country in 1935. Immigration Inspector John B. Bailey said Mr. Freiderich told him earlier this week that he is not a Count, but that his father was a Count in pre-war Germany.

Mixed Murphys Muddle Murphy

U. S. Marshal John J. Murphy put in a hard day today. Time and again the telephone rang in his office. "No, I'm not!" became his stock salutation, and about noon with increasing heat.

He summoned the press and asked its assistance.

Mr. Murphy, the man who presented the name of President Roosevelt as his nominee for the Nobel peace prize this year, at the recent Democratic Convention, it developed, was charged by friends with having jumped the party. A political advertisement on the front page of the newspapers today they told him listed "John J. Murphy and Francis X. McInnis" as speakers on WAAB at 9 tonight in behalf of Republican Leverett Saltonstall.

Mr. Murphy protested that he is not that John J. Murphy, that he is a "dyed-in-the-wool" Democrat, and that his faith in James Michael Curley's campaign leads him to estimate that Mr. Curley will lead Mr. Saltonstall on the night of Nov. 8 by 25,000 to 50,000 votes.

Yugoslavian Ship Brings Stowaway

Immigration officials today arrested a 23-year-old Yugoslavian stowaway, who said he was trying to escape compulsory military service, when the Yugoslavian freighter Rosina Topic docked at the Army Base. The stowaway, Milan Prpio, told the officials he had concealed himself when the vessel sailed from Dubrovick Sept. 23 and had been refused entry when it put in at Rotterdam.

Sunday Service Radiocasts From The Mother Church

Commencing with the month of November, the services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast on the first and third Sundays of each month over Station WORL, Boston. The services are radiocast at 10:45 a. m. on a frequency of 920 kilocycles.

Previously the services had been radiocast on the first and second Sunday of each month. The radiocast on short waves over Station W1XAL on the first Sunday morning and evening of each month will continue as usual.

Plans for Boston Season Told By Director of Ballet Russe

One might expect to find Leonide Massine, Artistic Director of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, and its chief choreographer, a person of temperament, of gestures and poses.

Instead reporters found a simple, earnest young man in the conventional business suit sitting quietly on a sofa at his suite at the Copley Plaza Hotel yesterday, calmly conversing about the ballet and particularly the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo which is coming to Boston Monday for an engagement of six days.

He was naturally enthusiastic about the cordial reception given the Ballet in New York. The Metropolitan Opera House was sold out at virtually every one of the 23 performances there, it was stated, and the prospects for this Boston season surpass anything they have ever experienced.

This increasing interest, Mr. Massine feels, is due in a large measure to the fact that they are presenting so many entirely new ballets this year. Seven, in fact, including the Seventh Symphony of Beethoven.

There are new dancers, too, of outstanding talent. The English girl, Alicia Markova, who is considered the most brilliant technician of the day, and who, he says, is the only ballerina that Great Britain has produced.

And the Ballet boasts a redhead for the first time. Mia Salvenska of Yugoslavia, who has also appeared in French films.

Nini Theilade, Danish-Javanese dancer, has a leading role in the new ballet, "Saint Francis."

Then, among the men, there are the British dancer, Frederic Franklin, Igor Youskevitch, Michel Panaieff, and many others whose talent is contributing to the brilliant spectacle of this year's presentation.

Leading them all, reputed for molding this talent to its finest expression, is "the great Massine."

Small wonder that reporters were surprised to find an unassuming young man in a business suit sitting quietly on a sofa and speaking calmly, without mannerisms or pose.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 215 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
Waterbury—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 2 p. m., second and fourth Mondays, 8:15 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., 25.4m (11.79mc), W1XAL.
Pittsfield—Series programs, week, Nov. 7, WBRK, 1310kc, 9:30 a. m.
Springfield—Week, Oct. 31, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.
Springfield—Week, Dec. 5, WMAS, 1420kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday Nov. 12, 12:15 p. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Fridays, 2 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., 25.4m (11.79mc), W1XAL.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Friday of the month, 7 p. m., HP5K (sho.), 6.005mc., HP5O, 1440kc.
Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5A (sho), 11.70mc., HP6J, 1360kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave), 6.07mc.

Museum Announces Series of Lectures

William G. Constable, who recently came from England to be Curator of Paintings at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, will give a series of free, illustrated lectures on eighteenth century painting in France, England and Venice, in the main lecture hall of the Museum. The three dates are Nov. 9, 16 and 30; the hour 3 p. m.

Three of the last lectures given by the Museum this autumn in the class on pottery and porcelain will be delivered by specialists in European and American ceramics. On Nov. 18 and 25, at 7 p. m., Mrs. Nina Fletcher Little will discuss the various porcelains produced on the European continent and in England. On Dec. 2 at 7 p. m. Mrs. Lura Woodside Watkins will lecture on American pottery and porcelain, particularly that of New England. Mrs. Little and Mrs. Watkins are both well known for their articles in periodicals and their lectures.

On Friday, Dec. 9, Mrs. D. Barrett Tanner, instructor for the course, will speak on prehistoric American pottery. Her lecture will be illustrated by pottery lent by William Henry Claflin, Jr., Treasurer of the Museum, from his personal collection.

The second half of the special Museum course on English and American furniture of the 18th century, conducted by Margaret George, begins on Nov. 4, and will include the styles of Adam, Hepplewhite, Sheraton and Duncan Phyfe.

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Malley's
Robert Lawrence Stockings
for all-'round satisfaction. Chiffon and service—3 lengths—new shades.
79c 3 pairs 2.25

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Send us your next bundle, the quality, service and price must please you or you need not pay for it.
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May we have the pleasure of showing them to you?
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"MARIE ANTOINETTE"
3 Walt Disney Cartoons

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
Wellesley Hills—Air Conditioned
Thurs., Fri., Sat.—2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
James Cagney—Pat O'Brien
"BOY MEETS GIRL"
Joe E. Brown
"THE GLADIATOR"

NEW YORK CITY
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
RAYMOND MASSEY in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
"ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS"
Plymouth Theatre, W. 45th. Cir. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Election Day and Sat. 2:30

WALTER HUSTON in
The New Musical Comedy
"KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY"
By Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill
Ethel Barrymore W. 47 St. Cl. 6-0350
Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Election Day and Sat. 2:30

DEANNA DURBIN in
"That Certain Age"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 'Til 1 P. M.
ROXY
7th Ave. at 50th St.

Maurice Evans presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
MADY CHRISTIANS KATHERINE LOCKE
MAURICE EVANS HENRY EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664 Matinees SAT. Only 1 to 5:15 P.M. EVERY NIGHT AT 6:30 P. M.

DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGER'S & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30, $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED
Gilbert Miller presents HELEN HAYES in
VICTORIA REGINA
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St. W. of 8th Ave. Cir. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:30 Sharp. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30 Sharp. $1.10 to $2.75.

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REYMOND'S Fine Variety BREADS
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Sold by All Independent Grocers

Familiar Stone—Examined Between Flashes of Lightnin'

One-time musical star plans to divide his efforts between plays and the movies.

Fred Stone is through with musical comedy. From now on he will divide his time between straight drama and the movies. In fact he may do a new play to help celebrate the New York World's Fair next year, if John Golden can find one for him.

These were among the more outstanding fragments of biographical information vouchsafed by Mr. Stone in his dressing room at the Colonial Theater, yesterday, as he transformed himself from Lightnin' Bill Jones to a character even more beloved by the American public—himself.

"Lightnin'," in which he is now on tour, is something of a sentimental reminder of things past, a revival by the aforementioned Mr. Golden of the play which set a long run mark when Frank Bacon played the title role some years ago.

But there is no suggestion of lavender or old lace to cloy the bare austerity of Mr. Stone's dressing room. His invariably clean shows and his many talents may have made Fred Stone an institution in the American theater but you will find no brass plate on his door to announce it. As a matter of fact, Mr. Stone is inclined to be skeptical about his position in the hearts of his countrymen.

Calls Cohan "First"

"First place goes to George M. Cohan," he said when asked point blank about it. "Cohan has given more than almost anyone else to the American theater. He has written, produced, composed songs, directed, acted, sung, and danced."

Well, perhaps there are two first places.

The publicity stories are calling this Mr. Stone's fiftieth anniversary on the stage. That is not quite correct. For he has been in show business a total of 56 years, beginning as a circus man at the ripe age of nine, in Wellington, Kan., where his family lived then.

In those days, young Fred used to shine the high-heeled, high-topped boots of the cowmen who patronized his father's barber shop. He also distributed handbills for passing road shows and did everything possible to get nearer the glamorous world of spangled ladies and sleek acrobats. His bent toward acrobatics became the stronger after a certain July 4 when he shinned a greased pole and earned $5 for his pains and stains. He learned wire walking and this accomplishment got him a job for two weeks with a circus one summer. It should probably be explained that Fred's parents had gone West in a covered wagon and they were not the sort to thwart their son's ambition.

Learned to Dance

There followed other circus engagements. Meanwhile, Fred had been learning to dance. He used to walk wire during the summer under the big top and then do a blackface song and dance act in variety houses and dime museums during the winter. He was thus occupied in 1894-5 when he landed in Galveston, Texas, and there met another young trouper named David Montgomery. This meeting began one of the most famous partnerships in American theatrical history, a partnership which was to last 20 years.

Montgomery and Stone joined Haverly's Minstrels and went to Chicago. At this point, vaudeville decided to make its start also.

"Our first engagement was at the old B. F. Keith Theater here in Boston," Mr. Stone related, in his comfortable Colorado drawl. "We were billed as 'Montgomery and Stone—Blackface and Singing Comedians.' It happened to be the last week in vaudeville of Weber and Fields before they went to New York to open their own theater. We were supposed to do three shows. Actually, we did one, at 10 o'clock in the morning. I thought the house looked kind of empty when we went out but when we finished our act, we got a little laughter and applause.

"'There must be only about seven people out in the audience this morning.'" I said to one of the stagehands.

"'People!'" he exclaimed. "'Why those are ushers.'"

"So we went out onto the Boston Common for the afternoon and fed the squirrels."

Successes Followed

Forlornly feeding squirrels on the Common that day, the youthful team might have been heartened to know that in 1902, their "Wizard of Oz" would be a sensation; that this success would be followed by others—"The Red Mill," "Old Town" and "Chin Chin," not to mention three months at the Palace Theater in London.

David Montgomery passed on in 1917, and Mr. Stone's first show alone was "Jack O'Lantern."

In each new show, the dancing comedian introduced some new stunt. In "Jack O'Lantern," he appeared on skates after six months of practice during which "I took more spills than Sonja Henie has in her whole life." In "Old Town," Mr. Stone did a lariat dance, having learned to twirl a rope from Will Rogers, who was also in the show. In "Tip Top," he wielded an Australian bull whip. Bill Robinson taught Mr. Stone and Daughter Dorothy the stair dance they did in "Stepping Stones." This was Dorothy's first show. She was only 15 at the time.

Other musicals in which Mr. Stone starred were "Ripples," "Smiling Faces" and "Three Cheers."

However, not long ago, Mr. Bacon's son, Lloyd, who is a Hollywood director, was reported to be suggesting that Mr. Stone play the title role in a biographical film about Mr. Bacon. Mr. Stone says he would be "delighted."

Mr. Stone once bade farewell to Broadway but it proved to be only au revoir. He likes movie-making but he also likes the legitimate theater. And, right now, the Stone family is divided between the two. Dorothy is reading scripts for a new musical show. Her husband, Charles Collins, is playing a leading role in "Lightnin'." Paula Stone has just been tested by MGM for a part in "Idiot's Delight." And Carol, the youngest, is negotiating for an appearance on Broadway, having recently had some film tests.

All things considered, it's easy to see why Fred Stone won't ever stay too far away from either Broadway or Hollywood. He might get lonely if he did. So might the widely separated Stone family. And so, certainly, would a devoted American public.

J. D. B.

By a Staff Photographer

Fred Stone Looks at Lightnin'

The actor in his dressing room, prepared for the courtroom scene in the play which once held the record for length of run in New York.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 W1XAL (6.04mc) "The Call of Far Horizons": travel talk.

8:00 WNAC Rudy Vallee's variety hour: Lupe Velez, in one-act play, "The Little Dove"; Walter Slezak, musical comedy star; Paul Gerritts, comedian; Mona Morgan, Shakespearean expert; "Doc" Rockwell, comedian.

8:00 WEEI Kate Smith's variety hour: Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in scene from new picture; Al Donahue, violinist-orchestra leader; "Aldrich Family" sketch; choir; orchestra.

8:00 W1XAL (6.04mc), Harvard University Series in American History: "Anglo-American Relations: (2) Burying the Hatchet," Prof. James P. Baxter, President, Williams College.

9:00 WNAC "Good News of 1939": Robert Young, master of ceremonies; Ralph Morgan, screen player; Betty Jaynes, soprano; Douglas McPhail, baritone; Fanny Brice; Frank Morgan; choir; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ "We Take You Now to America": round table discussion based on recently published book by the contributors.

10:00 WNAC "Music Hall," with Bing Crosby, master of ceremonies; Dalles Frantz, pianist; Claude Rains and Maureen O'Sullivan, screen players; Herb Polesie, producer; orchestra.

11:15 WBZ Recorded program: second part of Gounod's "Faust," by soloists, chorus, and orchestra of L'Opera, Paris, France.

Election Speakers

Democratic

6:45 WEEI State Committee.
7:30 WBZ Mrs. Evelyn Sawyer.
7:45 WBZ James M. Curley.
7:45 WAAB Francis J. Roche.
8:00 WBZ Miles Hayes.
8:45 WAAB John F. Dowd.
10:30 WBZ Judge John J. Crehan.
10:30 WAAB J. V. Carroll.
10:45 WBZ John F. Fitzgerald.

Republican

6:25 WBZ State Committee.
7:00 WEEI Joseph McElroy.
7:30 WAAB Timothy W. Murphy.
8:30 WBZ Russell A. Wood.
8:45 WBZ State Committee.
9:00 WBZ John W. Haigis.
9:00 WAAB For Leverett Saltonstall.
10:00 WEEI Leverett Saltonstall and Horace T. Cahill.

Independent

8:15 WBZ W. A. Davenport.

Referenda

6:45 WNAC For taxi measure.
7:15 WAAB On liquor questions.
8:30 WAAB Against taxi measure.
9:15 WAAB For Cambridge Plan E.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Musical Gondolier"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Comment; music	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; forecast; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue, pol. talk	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports talk	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Music	Sport reports
6:45 Political talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Sport reports	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Political talk	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben Pollack's Orch.	Political talk	Commentator	Political talk	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	Political talk	"Don't You Believe It"	Political talk	Freddie Green's Music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	Political talk	**Vallee Hour: with Conn.**	"The Green Hornet"	"Wordcaster"
8:15 **Jack Miller's Orchestra; Ted Straeter Choir**	Political talk	**Yankees; guests**	dramatization	"Music of the Masters"
8:30	Political talk	**Vallee Hour: with Conn.**	Political talk	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45	Political talk	**Yankees; guests**	Political talk	"The Rondoliers"
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Political talk	**"Good News of 1939"; variety program with Robert Young, m. c.; guests; orchestra**	Political talk	Disabled Veterans of the World War
9:15	Musical program		Political talk	"Down Memory Lane"
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour	"We Take You Now to America"; symposium		We Want a Touchdown: football quiz program	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
9:45				
10:00 Political talk	"We Take You Now to America"; symposium	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby; John Scott Trotter's Orchestra; guest artists**	"Concert Revue": Harry Weber's Orchestra	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:15 Political talk				Variety program
10:30 **"Americans at Work": interviews**	Political talk		Political talk	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45	Political talk		Sugar-Cane Davis' Orch.	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather	News Service	Hockey game	"Day's End"
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:30 Leighton Noble's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; 'Morning Review'	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music	"Musical Clock"	Talk; "Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Bill Elliot	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Fashion commentator
9:15 Bill Elliot	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	'Smile Parade'; Variety	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Show with R. Sherman	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Studio talk; pol. talk	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	**"Nation's School of the Air"**	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife": sk.		W. Peterson, songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Studio talk	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Carolyn Pryce	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Interview	"Piano Team"
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbillies	Gospel songs
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast; Musicale; talk	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	Biennial Debate	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture, talk	News; music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Musical Roundup"	Italian musical program	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Sport relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	A. Amadon, D. Tirrell	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' program	U. S. Governm't reports
1:45 Hymn recital	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Harmony team
2:00 News	"Betty and Bob"	**"Music Appreciation Hour": Dr. Walter Damrosch, conductor; lecture; orchestra**	"Two on a Shoestring"	K. and B. Arnold, songs
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"		"As You Like It"	Ben Reynolds' Orchestra
2:30 **"American School of the Air"**	"Valiant Lady"; sketch		Sport report	C. Buchwald
2:45	"Betty Crocker"		Sport report	Frank Gelinas, songs
3:00 **F. Roosevelt;** band	**President Roosevelt;**	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Harvard University vs. Dartmouth Debate	Sport reports
3:15 Band music	**Will Rogers Dedication**	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Sport reports
3:30 Music; talk	**President Roosevelt**	Pepper Young's Family	Harvard University vs. Dartmouth Debate	Sport reports
3:45 Prof. Woman's Club	Forecast; news	"The Guiding Light"		Sport reports
4:00 Rubbertown Revue,	Old N. E. Recipes	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Organ recital
4:15 Rubbertown Revue,	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Midstream"	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	Dramatic sketch	"Melody Four"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"Melody Four"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; talk	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Political talk	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Music; songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Political talk	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Review	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Political talk	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 "Drama Time"	Political talk	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Political talk	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 **President Franklin D. Roosevelt**	**President Franklin D. Roosevelt**	"Inside of Sports"; "Musical Moments"	**President Franklin D. Roosevelt**	"Voice of Israel"
7:45				"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter": drama	Warden Lawes' Criminal Case Histories	**Lucille Manners, soprano; Robert Simmons; Frank Black's Orchestra**	Political talk	Talk
8:15			Political talk	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:30 **Burns and Allen;**	Political talk		"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Shirley Winters, songs
8:45 **Ray Noble's Orch.**	Political talk			Freddie Greene's Music
9:00 Hollywood Hotel	Political talk	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Political talk	Organ and piano
9:15 Hollywood Hotel	Political talk		Political talk	Variety program
9:30 Hollywood Hotel	NBC Concert Orchestra	"Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch	"Moonbeams": mixed choir & classical music	Variety program
9:45 Hollywood Hotel	NBC Concert Orchestra			Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:00 "Grand Central Station": drama	Political talk	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time": dramatization	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:15	Political talk	Guy Lombardo's Orch.		Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Jack Berch's music	Dick Dodd, songs	Political talk	"Jazz Nocturne": variety program	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"Ink Spots"	"Uncle Ezra"		**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Walter Miller's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Walter Miller's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 F. Dailey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Rusa Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 F. Dailey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Rusa Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

What's Going On in the Arts

None But the Great . . .

The Boston dance season had a most auspicious opening in the appearance of Martha Graham and her group at John Hancock Hall last night, as the second event in the Y. W. C. A.'s Evenings of Adventure series.

The audience, in size and enthusiasm, was worthy of a Sunday night Graham concert at the Guild Theater in New York. Cries and cheers, mixed with vociferous applause, made it plain that the artist was not only well and warmly met, but that a near return engagement would be in order.

It is good to know that Boston is at last awake to America's No. 1 Modern Dancer. Amid all the excellences to right and to left of her, Martha Graham stands alone. Her technique (in practice and execution) should be labelled, "For artists only," so unimaginably difficult it is, so far it probes into the vast reservoir of movement. Or, almost it would seem that exclusive rights should be hers, in spite of such fine dancers as Anita Alvarez, Sophie Maslow and Jane Dudley in her group.

When it comes to the beaten gold of communication, when it comes to commanding a raptness of attention that admits not the dropping of a pin, Miss Graham holds indisputable sway.

And for all her essays in Americanism, heartfelt and sincere though they be, it was "Deep Song," a solo inspired by the sufferings of the Spanish people, that brought the breathless moment, the tense hush that is an audience's greatest tribute.

This solo, substituted for the previously announced "Jubilee," is a prolonged wail in movement, outdistancing the torturous "Lamentation," which was performed earlier in the program. The same funereal bench provides the axis. But whereas "Lamentation" is done in place, "Deep Song" moves, anguished, not knowing whither to turn, making singular designs, not thinking of designing, tracing an odd floor pattern, where no floor pattern is in mind. A hint of Spanish feeling in red touches leaves the gray and black costume related to all people, as Spain's passion is related to the world.

That the tragedienne of "Deep Song" and "Lamentation" is capable of humor is evident in her "Satyric Festival Song" (Weisshaus), an evocation, without clowning, of strange laughter, as if among gargoyles; and in her older and more obvious "Harlequinade" of the Pessimist and Optimist (Toch). Here the artist's own costuming—horizontal stripes for the former, billowing black taffeta, with a large red property handkerchief, for the latter, are punctuation marks.

For the rest of the program, the glowing solo of spatial content, "Frontier," with its décor of ropes and stile functioning no less intrinsically than Louis Horst's luminant score; the witty summation of Arrogance in "Imperial Gesture," (Engel); the inhibited Puritanism of Act of Piety, the venomous self-righteousness of Act of Judgment, in "American Provincials," (its splendid score also by Louis Horst) stood out for the masterpieces they are.

Instead of proving that movement tells all in "American Document," the extracts, "Indian Episode" and "Emancipation," missed fire without the spoken text more than they did with it. But Ray Green's music showed up to better advantage than heretofore. This novel work will bear repetition until it makes its point. And Boston would benefit by sharing in the latest experiment of such a thrilling experimentalist.

The group dance, "Celebration," magnificently choregraphed, was magnificently rendered, and the closing "American Lyric," with Miss Graham and group, brought a stirring program to a stirring close.

Mr. Horst played the piano accompaniments.

M. L.

Jan Smeterlin

Jan Smeterlin played the piano in Jordan Hall last night before a large audience which paid fervent tribute of applause to his distinguished art.

His program listed Haydn's Sonata in F, No. 13; the Adagio and Finale from Beethoven's Sonata Op. 106; three Mazurkas, two Etudes and the Fantaisie Op. 49 by Chopin; Albeniz's "El Puerto," from "Iberia," and "Triana," and Liszt's Rakoczky March.

The Haydn sonata was welcome. The piano music of this great master is unjustly neglected by concert players, for it reflects his genius as clearly as the symphonies and the quartets. It was a delight to listen to the Sonata in F last night in the lucid and stylistically just rendition of Mr. Smeterlin. The transparency and the firm structure of the Allegro, the charm of the Larghetto and the gayety of the Presto were all projected in their individual and their collective beauties.

The Beethoven Adagio was the high point of the evening. This movement is so magnificent a communication of self-searching and resignation that it could easily stand as a single item, regardless of the complaints of those who insist that it is sacrilege to detach parts of a work of the master. Did not Beethoven himself give carte blanche to his London agent to rearrange and even to omit movements? With all its great length, this Adagio holds the listener rapt with its profound examination of human destiny. Its full significance was realized in the superb performance of Mr. Smeterlin.

The fugal Finale is a taxing problem even today, not only for the player but for the listener. One of the most appalling of tasks for the player, it is so complex that it is almost impossible actually to hear and grasp it. Technically, of course, Mr. Smeterlin overcame its difficulties with a masterly freedom; if he did not make clear its complete structure and meaning, the fault no doubt lay in the listener at least as much as in the player.

The Chopin mazurkas and études were played with the amazing facility that marks Mr. Smeterlin's way with the music of his countryman. The Fantaisie, oddly enough, was disappointing. The performance was rather willful. The chief lyric theme was inexpressive because of a sense of hurry, and the heavy chords were not given their full dramatic value. This was certainly an individual interpretation, but to this hearer, an unsatisfactory one, because it dismissed with too summary an air the familiar qualities of the work, failing to distinguish them from the merely technical brilliancies of the études.

The Albeniz items were pleasant, but the Liszt warhorse is hardly worth the attention of an artist of Mr. Smeterlin's capabilities.

L. A. S.

Holland to Exhibit At Fair in Boston

The Holland display at the Boston World's Fair at the Mechanics Building, Dec. 5 to 11, will be one of the most outstanding, with a large real windmill measuring 24 feet at the base and 32 feet in height, officials said last night.

Other features of this exhibit will be a valuable collection of Dutch East Indies swords, spears, shields, and knives. The exhibit will be sponsored by the Holland-American Line and the Netherlands Hotel Association. Math Smits of the latter organization is now in Holland arranging for articles to be shipped here.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Nov. 4

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Fuller Describes Curley as Public Failure Number 1

(Continued from Page 11)

Curley would in no way damage even slightly President Roosevelt or retard progress toward social justice.

On the other hand the Independent and Progressive Voters League of Massachusetts, headed by Elliott A. Niles, endorsed Mr. Curley's candidacy. Yet Joseph B. Ely, former Democratic Governor, delivered a radio address in which he favored the re-election of Paul A. Dever, Democratic Attorney General, but made no mention of Mr. Curley, with whom he has been engaged in political warfare for several years. It is understood Mr. Ely is privately favoring Mr. Saltonstall.

Curley Replies

Mr. Curley, in a radio address reply to Mr. Fuller, termed the latter a Republican "hatchet man" and added:

"To any independent voter who contemplates following the advice either of Leverett Saltonstall or his hatchetmen, from former Governor Fuller to the meanest character assassin on his pay roll, I suggest a ride, between now and election day, to Lowell and Lawrence and New Bedford and Fall River, to spend a few minutes in contemplation of the four fattest graveyards in America, and to then give thoughtful consideration to the changes which have occurred since the Democratic Party and organized labor ended white slavery in Massachusetts."

"From 1921 to 1934, or a period of 14 years, 106 cotton mills have gone out of existence in Massachusetts, depriving about 25,000 persons of a livelihood. Their activities have been transferred to the section of the nation where labor today is weak—in the Southland. One of these corporations, with which Sinclair Weeks, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee and extremely active as treasurer in the campaign of Leverett Saltonstall, is connected, is the West Point Manufacturing Company, with mills located in Landale, Shawmut, Fairfax, Lanette and Riverview, all in Alabama, and LaGrange and West Point, both in Georgia. . . .

"Our present industrial plight discloses the shameless way in which Mr. Saltonstall and his associates have toyed with the destinies of the people. Mr. Saltonstall believes labor is a commodity—a mere tool for the employer to make money with. The other 95 per cent of the citizens believe the laborer has an absolute title to a just share in the social product as his only means of subsistence."

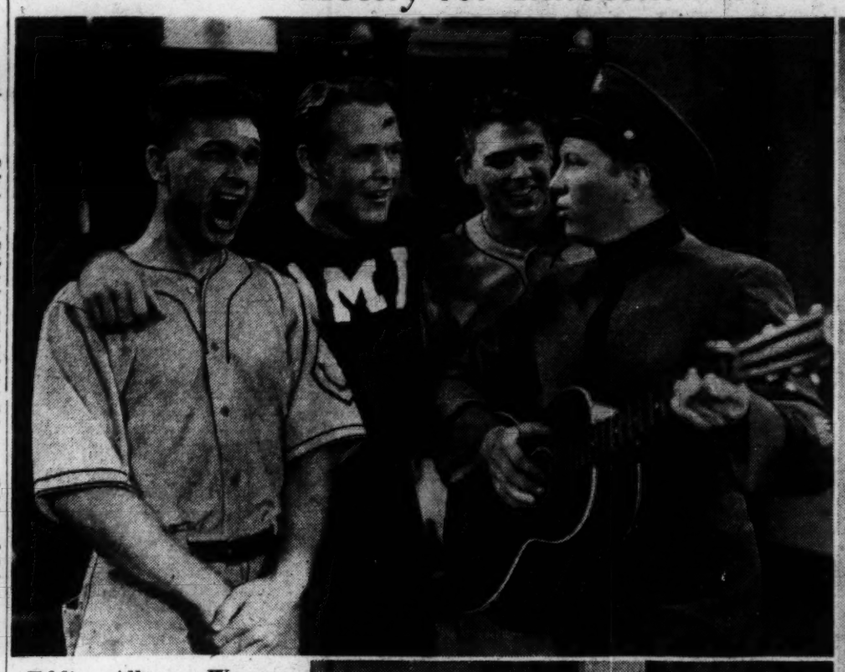
G. O. P. Activities

The Republican campaign activities were concentrated in western Massachusetts last night, where Mr. Saltonstall and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts were the leading speakers.

Mr. Saltonstall attacked Mr. Curley for making "politics out of human misery," charged him with belated interest in the plight of the needy aged and criticized his "extravagant promises of increased pay for WPA workers and more generous federal grants for relief."

"We all know," he said, "that federal relief is a necessity and there is not a single thing my opponent can do about it. That was proven in 1935 and 1936 when he was Governor. That job is for our United States Senators Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and David I. Walsh, and they can be trusted."

Mostly for Innocent Merriment



Eddie Albert, Wayne Morris, Ronald Reagan, and Johnnie Davis
In "Brother Rat," at the Paramount and Fenway

Frank Capra
Director of "You Can't Take It With You," held over at the State and Orpheum.

Vincent Price and Constance Bennett
In "Service de Luxe," at the Keith Memorial.

N. H. Seeking

(Continued from Page 11)

plans from joint State and Federal participation to outright Federal development and ownership will save New Hampshire $2,000,000 in capital expenditure, State officials point to the resulting annual loss in revenue.

The Franklin Falls project, for instance, will involve several million dollars of taxable property in the Town of Hill and neighboring communities. Rough preliminary estimates of land damages for the proposed project at River Hill have been furnished to the State Planning and Development Commission by the United States Army Engineers, and in this case they total $4,250,000 distributed among the following communities in the following amounts: Boscawen, $85,000; Concord $429,000; Henniker, $545,000; Hopkinton, $2,475,000; Warner, $499,000, and Webster, $217,000.

To the City of Concord, the property involved may not constitute a serious problem, for it is but a small part of the city's total valuation. But to the small towns, it is an entirely different matter. At Hopkinton, for instance, a large per centage of the taxable property would be wiped out. Colonel Jacobson, of the Water Resources Board, points out that the River Hill project would take a third of the area of the five towns involved and two-thirds of their taxable property.

Children's Museum Movie

The spirit of adventure, persistence and faith of the American pioneer will be shown in a sound film, "Our Own Country," in the auditorium of the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain tomorrow at 4 p. m. The Museum, open to the public, is a member of the Community Federation of Boston.

'Service de Luxe,' 'Brother Rat' And Quints on New Film Bills

Movies of Moment

Numerically speaking, the new film programs will wage a losing battle to the hold-overs in Boston this week.

"Men with Wings" continues to fly over the Metropolitan. Fred MacMurray, Ray Milland and Louise Campbell are the stars, aviation is the hero and Technicolor the heroine. Considerably more mundane is the second feature, "Road Demon," which also remains at the Met to burn up the celluloid for its 60 little minutes.

"You Can't Take It With You," in which Lionel Barrymore, Jean Arthur, James Stewart, Edward Arnold, Mischa Auer, Donald Meek and a parcel of other excellent folk appear, will continue at the State and Orpheum, with "Vacation From Love" in the second spot. "You Can't Take It With You" is Frank Capra's superlative screen version of the Kaufman-Hart play.

Ignace Jan Paderewski and "Moonlight Sonata" are in their twenty-fourth week at the Fine Arts.

* * *

Service With a Smile

The Keith Memorial Theater this week is offering "Service de Luxe," with an all-Waldorf cast including Constance Bennett, one of Hollywood's crown princesses; Vincent Price, Charlie Ruggles, Helen Broderick, Joy Hodges, and Mischa Auer, the Russian zany who can toss a title about with the best of them.

The presence of Mr. Price in the cast of "Service de Luxe" gives it an added qualification for the social register. For Mr. Price played beloved Albert to Helen Hayes's Victoria for many months in "Victoria Regina" and has a considerable Broadway following. This is his first movie.

Mr. Price was born in St. Louis, Mo., on May 27, 1911, according to the Universal publicity department. He was educated at the St. Louis Country Day School, Yale, and somewhere in London. It was in London that Mr. Price got his first stage role, in "Chicago." Then came "Victoria Regina," and now—the logical termination of the rainbow route—Hollywood.

Mr. Price does not intend to spend all his time on the West Coast, however. His contract stipulates that every six months he gets a reprieve from the salt mines and returns to the legitimate stage for the remaining half of the year. In "Service de Luxe," the new romantic star plays an up-state New York inventor who brings plans for a tractor to the big city. The film, for the benefit of poor guessers, is a farce comedy.

As stablemate, the Memorial has installed "The Storm"—of the raw knuckle rather than the kid glove school—in which a staunch host of players such as Charles Bickford, Barton MacLane, Preston Foster, Tom Brown, Nan Grey, Andy Devine, Frank Jenks and Samuel S. Hinds keep things moving.

* * *

Brothers and Sisters

The Paramount and Fenway Theaters this week are dedicating their screens to the younger generations. To be specific, the children concerned are, first, the adolescent officers and gentlemen of the Virginia Military Institute and "Brother Rat"; second, the Dionne Quintuplets.

"Brother Rat," as all faithful followers of Brother George Abbott know, was a hit farce on Broadway and the road. Mr. Abbott's comedies are as neat and well turned at the corners as a pre-fabricated house and the present piece proved no exception to the general skill which manufactured "Room Service," "What a Life," and "Boy Meets Girl."

The screen version makes itself welcome with such agreeable young people as Wayne Morris, Priscilla Lane (fresh from "Four Daughters"), Eddie Albert, Jane Bryan, Ronald Reagan, and Jane Wyman.

"Five of a Kind" brings us, besides Canada's five most famous young ladies, such important supercargo as Jean Hershott, Claire Trevor, Cesar Romero, and Slim Summerville.

* * *

A new program of short subjects will be ushered in tomorrow at the South Station Theater. J. D. B.

New Hampshire's 'Table of Mileages' Result of Year's Work by WPA Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 3—The New Hampshire Public Service Commission in conjunction with a special project of the Works Progress Administration has issued a 225-page book giving the "Table of Mileages" between cities, towns, and villages in the State.

In addition to the mileage charts, the book contains maps showing the cities, towns, villages, and roads of the State; the various hard-surfaced highways of the State; and a map showing the intrastate bus routes of New Hampshire.

The contents and purposes of the book are described in the following foreword:

"With the rapid development of common and contract motor vehicle transportation of both passengers and freight in New Hampshire, it is increasingly important that accurate highway mileage distances between all cities and towns in the state be readily available for use by the motor carriers and their agencies, regulatory commissions and the general public.

"From March, 1936, to March, 1937, this staff, under the supervision of the commission (the Public Service Commission), was engaged in the compilation and tabulation of the 248,500 mileages between each of the 497 points which are shown in the schedules comprising this volume, representing approximately 9,000 man-hours of work. Mileages shown in the ensuing tables are the shortest distances via hard-surfaced highways whenever possible. All distances shown are taken from surveys of state Highway Department profile maps for trunk line and state aid highways, United States Geological Survey maps being used for roads of other classes."

Taxi Raid in Moscow

MOSCOW (By Mail) (AP)—Sixteen Moscow taxi drivers were dismissed in one month for overcharging. Their successors were warned to keep their meters in order.

Latest News Of Events In Boston Area

(Continued from Page 11)

try in stolid wooden horses painted blue and orange, with manes of many colors and painted tails. Candelabra of wood are an adaptation of the "spool" design and very cheery in shiny red that is unmistakably red.

Some 30 small children in costume will be in the hall tomorrow afternoon and in the evening an older group, also in costume, will present folk dances.

A light luncheon is being served during the afternoon and a Swedish dinner each evening in the lower hall.

Proceeds from the bazaar will go to the Swedish Home for the Aged in West Newton.

Dances to Climax Crittenton Bazaar

A demonstration of various types of dancing, including the Lambeth walk, tango, and rhumba, will climax the 27th annual two-day bazaar of the Florence Crittenton League of Compassion when ends tonight at the Copley Plaza Hotel.

The exhibition, to be held in the foyer ballroom at 9 p. m., will be given by Margaret and Victor Horst, whose dancing was also one of the high points of the fashion show held yesterday.

Throughout the two days, many articles including linens, candy, metal workings, and embroideries were sold at the numerous booths sponsored by members of neighborhood circles of the League in an effort to raise money for the organization's charitable work. Raffle tickets were sold on a trip to Bermuda, a completely furnished dollhouse, and a crosker spaniel puppy. Winners will be announced tonight.

Included in the articles for sale were linens, laces, and toys made by girls at Welcome House, home for pre-delinquent girls.

Mrs. Guy W. Currier is General Chairman of the bazaar, while Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, Mrs. Marion L. Higgins, Mrs. William C. Cox, Mrs. Robert S. Hoffman, Mrs. Harold F. Meyer, and Mrs. Robert S. Steinert act as Vice-Chairmen. Mrs. Albert B. Carter and Clarence R. Preston are Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

Good Job Awaits Charcoal Burner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Concord, N. H., Nov. 3

The New Hampshire State employment service has a two-year job awaiting the right person. The only drawback is that it requires an expert at a rather extinct occupation.

The State Employment Service recently received a request to locate a charcoal burner. He must be able to construct a dirt kiln to be used in place of the brick oven.

Drys Expect to Make Gains In Nov. 8 Local Option Vote

(Continued from Page 11)

that approximately $800,000 is spent annually on liquor in Quincy.

Mr. Davis declared that this type of campaign is being conducted in many other communities in the State, and he predicted that this system would spread all over the State during the 1940 no-license battle.

Real Monetary Loss

Another argument which the drys are employing effectively is that although $5,000,000 in taxes is paid to the State by the liquor interests annually, several times that amount goes into the pockets of the dealers and manufacturers and is thus removed from regular business channels, as in the case of horse and dog race betting.

Mr. Davis was anxious to warn all persons seeking to cast "no" votes on the liquor questions to make certain that their ballots are completely unfolded in the voting booths.

In some sections of the State, the ballots are coming through with one fold—that containing the local option questions, turned under. Mr. Davis pointed out that because of the blank below the horse and dog racing questions, it will be easy for a voter to figure that the latter questions mark the end of the ballot.

The "no-license" groups hope to bring out a larger percentage of the total vote on the local option questions this year than in 1936. In the latter year 1,822,260 persons cast ballots for Governor, while only 1,492,618 voted on the liquor question No. 1. The vote on the other two questions was smaller.

Drys Hope for Gains

In addition, the drys hope to increase their percentage of the vote cast on these questions. In 1936 the wets obtained 985,036, while the drys polled only 507,582 votes.

Although the drys have been defeated two-to-one in other years, they consider the local option questions recurring every two years provide the best possible opportunity for educational work designed to break the hold liquor maintains on the majority of the citizens.

With the liquor issues part of the election campaign and thereby called to the attention of the citizens, the educational work can be much more effective, they believe.

As the campaign is brought closer to the voter's pocketbook through the revealing of facts regarding the effect of liquor upon local taxes, arrests and the like, the drys contend the no license vote will be increased until finally they will approach the no liquor strength of the pre-war days when many of the large cities in Massachusetts, such as Somerville, Cambridge, and Everett, barred sale of intoxicants.

The Week in Connecticut

(Continued from Page 11)

towns are obliged to share the cost of supporting a single family. The new proposal is to give the whole family the settlement of the father. If he is an alien or if he has not lived in one town long enough to obtain settlement, the State would be responsible.

Delayed Building

State Public Works Commissioner Robert A. Hurley, Democrat, under attack in the election campaign because faster progress has not been made on the State's $25,000,000 institutional building program, published his schedule for contract lettings on the entire program. Last contract will be ready for award, he declared, early in January. Although the program has been under way, at least on paper, since the spring of 1937, no building has yet been completed.

Liberal Arts Hold Out

The small, privately-endowed college in New England, facing increasing competition from State-subsidized colleges and with endowments not as generous as they once were, is having its troubles, Dr. Remsen B. Ogilby, President of Trinity College, indicated in his annual report.

Nevertheless, he said, Trinity will continue to resist any attempt to change the curriculum from one of broad cultural training in the liberal arts to one of purely technical or vocational courses. A general cultural education, with a background in economics, declared President Ogilby, is a better training for a business career than "so-called" commercial subjects.

Save on fire insurance costs

If you have a fire insurance policy expiring, get facts now on how Quincy Mutual can help you save money. This strong New England "Agency Mutual" company has reduced this overhead item, with safety, for its policyholders for more than 88 years.

Quincy Mutual savings are made possible through efficient management; the careful selection of property risks; plus the fact there are no stockholders to be paid. Unlike non-mutual companies, the earnings are passed on to policyholders in the form of dividends.

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Why not enjoy these advantages right away? Plan to see your Quincy Mutual agent. Write us for his address and telephone number.

HELP PREVENT FIRE. Rebuild all defective chimneys and see that all heating apparatus is properly installed. Keep chimneys, flues, stoves, etc., clean.

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AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND TO SERVE YOU

A few minutes today may save you hours and dollars later

THIS winter you can start easily, drive in any weather—sure that your motor is as safe as on a summer day. Your nearby Jenney dealer can assure it, in a few minutes today.

JENNEY WINTER LUBRICANTS for transmission and differential allow gears to shift easily, even in zero weather.

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IN ADDITION the Jenney dealer will check the battery, tires, lights, radiator anti-freeze and do everything needed to make winter driving safe and pleasant. Drive in today. It will save you time and money to *play safe*.

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Start of an Adventure

By Paul Sheeline

Sailing day is always a hectic and a busy one, especially on a freighter. So when we came on board the "Silversandal," we found ourselves amidst a multitude of shrill whistles, creaking winches, shouting stevedores, the whole atmosphere dampened but little by a fine drizzle which was falling at the time.

My friend and I are serving as "working passengers." In other words, our duties are not only to study navigation and seamanship, but also to chip paint, scrub decks, polish brass, and anything else that the captain may be in a mood to order us to do. The crew on the "Silversandal" consists of 30 Chinese, who act as sailors, cooks, and cabin boys, and about 10 Englishmen, who are the officers and engineers. Besides these, there are four young apprentices and seven passengers.

The voyage is one that my friend and I are looking forward to with the utmost eagerness. To take advantage of the opportunity it offers of making a trip around the world, I have postponed for a year my entrance into the college for which I prepared during high school. Among the most important of the 22 ports at which we expect to stop are Manila, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Colombo, the capital of Ceylon, and Dakar, in French West Africa.

The ship is an express freighter, weighing 17,000 tons, and belongs to the Silver Line, a British concern. All the Silver boats, of which there are seventeen, are named after some kind of rare wood. There are the "Silversandal," "Silverteak," the "Silverlaurel," etc. These are fine, seaworthy Diesel-powered ships, with capacity for about 10,000 tons of cargo apiece. A Diesel engine is one which uses crude oil for fuel, and it works somewhat like the automobile.

A "General" Cargo

There is an extraordinarily large cargo being shipped from New York, our port of departure. It is what is called a "general" cargo, because it includes practically every object, or shipment of goods, that can be of use in the Far East and the Orient. There are rags and old newspapers for Japan, to be beaten to a pulp and manufactured into firecrackers. There are farming and factory machinery, boilers, typewriters, fountain pens, flashlights, and washing machines. Also cotton goods, although more will be picked up in Virginia and Georgia. Sulphuric and hydrochloric acids, intended for Java. Even two automobiles are on board, being sent to the Philippine Islands. In other words, anything that is useful and costs less in the United States is in demand in the East.

The stevedores who loaded and unloaded the cargo are slight, but wiry and extremely muscular. Nine hundred tons of cement were being taken onto the ship, and these men picked up 100-pound cement bags constantly all day long. The time of day or night means nothing in their lives. All depends on the ships's schedule and the amount to be loaded on board. Consequently they often work thirteen or fourteen hours at a stretch in order to complete the job on time. It must be understood, however, that they do not always have work; it depends entirely on the number of boats in the harbor and the amount of cargo to be shipped.

Although the "Silversandal" is not a passenger ship, the meals are excellent and plentiful. British food is renowned for its hearty (even if over-boiled) wholesomeness. We have a choice from a well-filled menu, cooked and served expertly by Chinese boys.

Water and vegetables were stocked in New York. Before we can tie up in San Francisco, however, we must have finished all our vegetables or dump the surplus overboard. This seemingly wasteful measure is to avoid bringing the Japanese Beetle, a destructive insect very common in New England, to California shores.

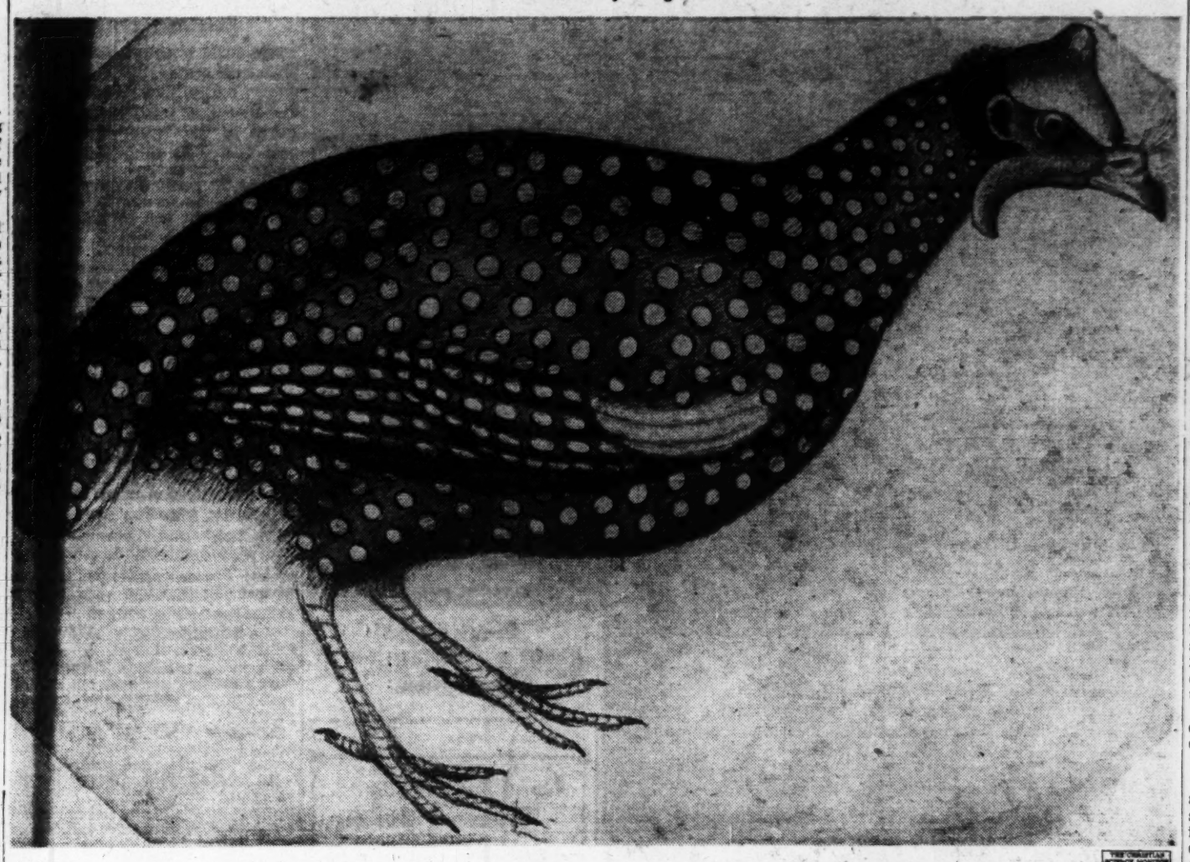
Fruit for the East

Strangely enough, most of the meat we have on the ship comes from Australia and New Zealand, perhaps because of the low price of lamb there. We also took on a lot of fruit in New York, which we shall carry to the Netherlands (Dutch) East Indies and to China. Refrigerated storerooms now make it possible for ships to carry perishable goods for long distances.

The pilot came on board a few hours before sailing time. He is a very important man in the life of a harbor. First one must undergo eight years of apprenticeship, then ten more years of practical experience before one can become a fully licensed pilot. Under the law, a ship cannot come into any big harbor without some one to guide the helmsman through the intricate channel passages. One slip, one mistake, and a steamship of 30,000 or 40,000 tons may go aground. Therefore pilots, who know the harbors better than any one else in the world, are employed to bring the ships safely in or out of port. A pilot often has to usher a ship out of the harbor under extremely rough weather conditions.

The pilot of the "Silversandal," with 22 years of experience, has brought in huge passenger ships, such as the "Queen Mary" and the "Normandie," and has many interesting stories to tell. Once, after piloting the "Olympic" out in a gale, he was unable to get off and was carried all the way to England. Another time, he was on a schooner from Barbados, British West Indies, with an all negro crew and officer staff. These were very intelligent looking men with well-defined, clean-cut faces. The weather was so bad that the pilot was unable to get off, so he stayed on until the boat arrived at Norfolk, Virginia.

Loading of the "Silversandal" finished at about midnight Monday, October 24, we immediately cast off. Two tugs, one at the bow and one at the stern, helped us to get out into the Hudson river and swing around downstream. Soon we were under our own power, sailing smoothly between the many blinking lights on shore, then heading South for Hampton Roads, Virginia. We had started on our adventure!



The Guinea Fowl Is a Decorative Bird

When a young man, Vittore Pisano made many portraits of birds and animals. He would study the living subject very carefully so that he might make the most truthful image possible. This is a picture of a guinea hen. Its head, beak, markings, plumage, feet have all been carefully drawn so that anyone looking at the picture can recognize the bird at a glance. The original is a water color and it is in the Louvre, in Paris. As you may guess from the picture of one of these birds, a flock of guinea hens is a very handsome sight.

Flying South

Where are you going birds,
where are you going?
Flying south with the sun,
Where will you rest upon
Your ordered way?
You will be back again with
us for the sowing,
Though you leave today.
When the grass is green again
Under the slender rain,
When the lilac trees are
bright, in May
With all its graces,
You will be nesting in your
accustomed places.
But now you fly away.
Winter will be long without
you,
Though we shall not doubt
you
Will return with spring.
Yet now, watching you rise
and fling
Your bodies upward to the
sky,
Joyously abandoning
Them to whatever winds shall
play,
We look with longing on you
as you fly—
South still south with swift
unerring wing.

A. J. S.

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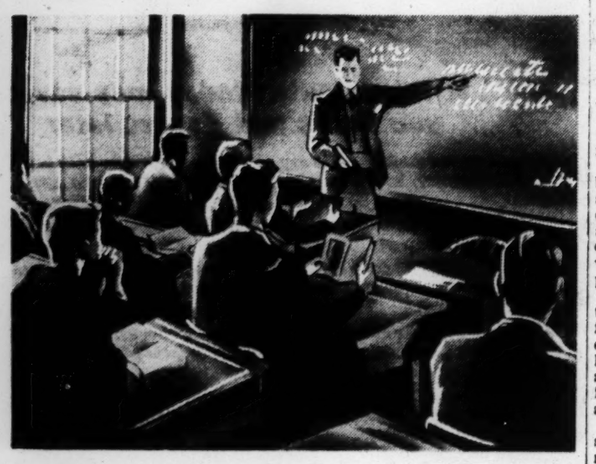


PREPARING—
for Success at College

Good foundation work is essential to get the best out of college years. Preparatory Schools are equipped to give students just the right foundation for success. Many high standard schools of this type advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. Some are exclusively boys' schools, some girls', while others are coeducational.

For information about preparatory schools consult the school advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays. If you do not find the one to fit your requirements advertised in the current issues, write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SELECT A MONITOR-ADVERTISED SCHOOL

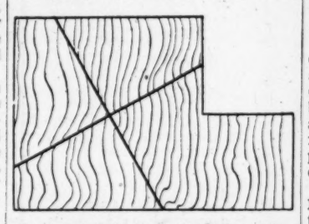
This Is Just Among Ourselves

By Peter White

From Groningen, the chief city in the north of Holland, comes a post card, written by one of the readers of The Young Folks' Page, to tell us that she has found another solution to the problem of the Puzzling Panel, published on Aug. 4. It's a very clever solution and we publish it here to be enjoyed by other readers who worked at that puzzle.

You may recall that the problem was to make—with only three straight cuts—a square panel, pleasing to the eye and with symmetrical joins, from a squat L-shaped piece of wood, of exactly the right area but too short at the top and partly down one side and too long the rest of the way on that side.

In this new solution, the change is accomplished by making only two straight cuts crosswise in the thick



Intersected by two crosswise cuts, the pieces of the panel shown above may be lettered: (upper) A, B, (lower) C, D. When cut apart and placed so as to read (upper) D, C, (lower) B, A, the pieces form a square with the grain all running in the same direction.

part of the original panel. You will notice that, in this solution, the grain of the wood all runs in the same direction in the finished square. Here is a diagram of the "puzzling panel" showing the two crosswise cuts necessary to convert it into a square.

We wonder how many other puzzlers worked out solutions of their own. It would be jolly to hear from them too.

Another post card, that traveled to Boston from the opposite side of the globe this time—San Pedro, California—is from a reader who likes this page immensely, "especially the serials."

"How about some articles on opera?" she inquires. "And how about some on minerals of southern California such as Janet P. Johl has been writing?" We can see where we shall pile up such a list of subjects for articles that we shall have to publish The Young Folks' Page every day in order to find space for them.

"However, anything on The Young Folks' Page will be good, we know," this correspondent adds. And we enjoyed the compliment very much.

Another correspondent who is eager about serials on this page wrote from San Francisco, California, to tell us about her pleasure in them. She could not recall the titles, but mentioned as "all worth remembering," the story "of early settlers and the Indians, which was valuable and exciting; the goat story and the little English boy and his mystery." We are sure she means "The Indians Came," by Elizabeth Coatsworth; "The Gate Swings In," by Nora Burglon; and "Mystery at Cherry Steeple," by Gunby Hadath. We are delighted that she liked them and that she mentioned, too, that some of the chapters were "beautifully illustrated."

When We Grow Up

Readers of this page have a way of growing up and, before it seems possible, they are engaged in some most entrancing work of their own. Often we do not hear of it at all, but once in a while we do. And then it seems as exciting as something we are embarking on ourselves.

During last summer, a boy who has enjoyed The Young Folks' Page for years came in to tell us of an unusual opportunity that he was about to have. He has prepared for Harvard College, but is postponing his college entrance for a year to make a trip around the world as a student officer.

"I shall study navigation, charting, radio, and all the other requirements for an officer's berth," he explained. It will be a lot of hard work, we can see. But, what fun too!

As he had been a constant reader of this page for years, he wanted very much to share his experiences during the trip with other boys and girls who read it. So, from time to time, he will send us some interesting articles describing his journey and his work. We hope you will enjoy circling the world with him. The first of his articles appears on this page today. It is "Start of an Adventure," by Paul Sheeline.

Be Sure to Write Us

It's about time that all those boys and girls who have intended to write to us ever since we published our last column about ourselves get out their pens—or typewriters—and start their letters on the way to us. Be sure to tell us whether you want any more articles on making things—and what kinds of things you would like to make.

Write soon. Address your letters to Peter White, Junior Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America.

The New Serial

And, by the way, we have only two weeks more to wait before our new serial starts on Nov. 17. We are looking forward to publishing it as much as you are looking forward to reading it. It is one of those lovely old New England tales and its title is "Five Bushel Farm," by Elizabeth Coatsworth.

We can tell you, too, that the pictures for "Five Bushel Farm" are charming, for we have seen them all and we like them a lot. They are by Helen Sewell, who does such lovely work.

"Five Bushel Farm" will be published in fifteen chapters, and we hope you will write to tell us how you like the story and what you think of the characters.

From the Old Curiosity Shop

As the popularity of the bicycle slowly returns in the United States with renting companies doing business in the suburbs of large cities and railroads operating special trains to conduct cyclists to good cycling ground, there is growing once again an interest in "new models" that parallels the enthusiasm of awaiting the annual automobile offerings.

Back in the eighties and nineties when the high-wheeled "ordinary" and the early "safetys" appeared, bicycling was all the rage. Everyone from mother to the city aldermen rode a wheel and looked after it as carefully as the man of the house shines up his new car today. In Europe, cycling is still the most popular form of transportation with England and Germany leading in the number of enthusiasts.

The early development of the bicycle is shared largely by several European countries, but it is generally conceded the real ancestor was the hobby-horse claimed to have been invented in 1816 by M. Niepice, a pioneer in photography who called his craft the "celeripede" and also by Baron Karl V. Draise. This simple early model consisted of two wheels and a cross-bar upon which the rider sat on a saddle while propelling himself with his feet against the ground.

Two years later, Baron de Saverbrun improved the design and achieved some remarkable speeds on down-hill grades. But the prices asked for these vehicles in their early days, and indeed up to 1890, were so high only the more wealthy people could afford them.

What is considered to be the first true bicycle was built in Scotland in 1839 by Kirkpatrick MacMilan of Dumfries. He took the old hobby-horse, then called a "dandy-horse" and added cranks, pedals and driving rods to it as well as a comfortable seat and elaborate handlebars.

In 1865 the velocipede or "bone-shaker" was originated, the first machine to be driven by a crank on the front wheel. It was the invention of Pierre Lallement, a workman employed by M. Michaux of Paris, France. Lallement sold the patent to Machaux and emigrated to the United States where he easily sold the idea to Americans.

The modern bicycle is quite a remarkable vehicle. It can carry a load 10 times its own weight and travel over all kinds of roads and paths where other vehicles are barred. In the Netherlands a bicycle driven by electricity has recently been introduced, an electric motor being fed by a storage battery or set of accumulators which can be recharged daily at home with a rectifier to the ordinary house switch. An overnight charge will allow some 50 miles of "freewheeling" the following day before recharging is necessary. The motor can be cut out at any time, however, and the usual method of foot-power propulsion employed.

In Europe where there is hardly one touring car for every five persons, the rights of cyclists are carefully protected. Adults awheel are as common as children, perhaps more so.

It was the bicycle that paved the way for automobile regulations, for when speeders "burned up the ground" through main streets of New England towns, achieving the astounding speed of 18 or 20 miles per hour, town fathers decided such actions must stop and the rights of pedestrians be guarded. Those who know where to look can still find signs reading "speed limit—eight miles an hour."

There Was a Time

When Fossils Were Hunted Far Afield

Today the chances are that many a back yard contains fossils good enough to be museum material. Take the case of Dr. Reginald Gordon, formerly professor of physics at Columbia University. Recently he presented the bones of one of the most perfectly preserved mastodon skeletons ever recovered in New York State to the Bear Mountain Trailside Museum—and they came from his estate near Newburgh.

Though one of the 8-foot tusks is in two sections, while the upper skull parts and the second tusk will require some restoration, almost the entire forepart of the skeleton is in an excellent state of preservation. The lower part of the huge jaw is entirely intact with the teeth all in place.

It was on a hot day in August, 36 years ago, that Dr. Gordon and members of his household were amazed to see the excited Mr. W. Dubois, who had been plowing up the black humus of swamp land in a lower field, come running to the house, waving in his hand a long, slender object.

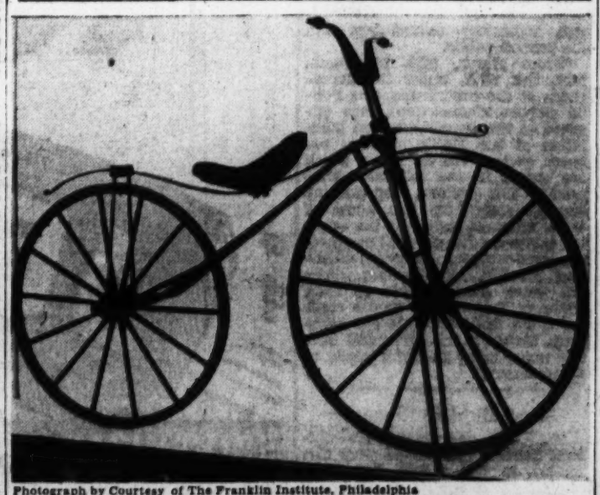
After excited consultation it was decided that this great rib bone measuring more than three feet in length, surely came from no cow or any other mammal now in existence, and the search began for further evidence.

Within three weeks, workmen had carefully dug 16 feet through the black ooze and peat of the swamp and in the bed of gray marl made up of the shells of minute marine life they recovered as many of the mastodon bones as possible before they were stopped by water from underlying springs.

Those bones were carefully cleaned and prepared, and then stored in the basement of Dr. Gordon's home, where they have been on private exhibition since 1902. For a long while now he has been interested in the work being done by the Trailside Museums to record the historical and geological lore of the Hudson highlands, and recently he offered his mastodon to William H. Carr, director of the museums. There it will be placed on public exhibition for all to see.

That's why New York saw a strange sight a few weeks ago, when an official escort of the New York State Police cleared the way for what looked like a modern edition of the old-fashioned hay wagon, traveling at the break-neck speed of 10 miles an hour. Inside the conveyance, cushioned on mattresses, feather pillows, and hay, were the precious bones—on their way to the American Museum of Natural History for treatment which will render them far less frail and make them into much better display material.

H. B. N.



Photograph by Courtesy of The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia

This Forerunner of the Bicycle—the Hobby-Horse—Was Propelled By Being Pushed With the Feet on the Ground.

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

St. Lucia, one of the larger of the Windward Islands of the British West Indies, has just issued a beautiful set of stamps. In line with those of various other countries of the British Empire, the new stamps bear the portrait of King George VI as part of the design with the exception of the 10 shilling value which shows the seal of the colony.

There are eleven values in the new set, the lower six consisting of the ½d., 1d., 1½d. 2d., 2½d., and 3d., showing a profile of King George VI in the center of a design containing roses and fleur-de-lis with the Imperial crown at the top. The remaining five are pictorial; the 6d. showing a view of Columbus Square, the 1sh. a view of the Government house, the 2sh. the two Pitons of St. Lucia, the 5sh. a ship lying alongside the wharf at Castries loading bananas and the 10sh. a new study of the badge of the colony in conventional design.

Castries is the capital of the Island and has a population of about 6,000, the total population of the Island being close to 60,000. The area of the Island is 235 square miles. It was discovered by Columbus in 1502 and was named by him after the saint on whose birthday it was discovered. The French colonized it in 1563 and it was ceded to Great Britain in 1814.

Stamps were first issued for the colony in 1860 and show a portrait of young Queen Victoria.

Stamps of Other Countries

Aden will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the British possession of the colony with a special issue of twelve values of six different designs. The Aidrus Mosque appears on the ½ anna and 5 Rupees; a group of camels is shown on the 9 pies and the 2 annas; a view of the harbor on the 1 anna and 1 Rupee; a view of the Gulf of Aden on the 1½ annas and the 2 Rupees; a view of Mukalla on the 2½ annas and the 8 annas and the capture of Aden by Capt. Haines in 1839 on the 3 annas and the 10 Rupees.

Belgian Congo has issued a sheet of stamps containing a block of six in honor of the International Tourist Congress meeting at Costermansville. The designs of the stamps follow those of the National Park series. The surtax is for a fund for the benefit of the Congo tourist service.

Bulgaria, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the reign of King Boris, issued a set of five values each bearing a different portrait of the King, the 1L. shows the King as a general in 1918, the 2L. shows a bust of the King in 1918, the 4L. Boris in 1938, the 7L. the King in a general's uniform in 1938 and the 14L. in an Admiral's uniform in 1938.

Brazil has issued a souvenir sheet of ten stamps of special design in honor of the Brazilian International Philatelic Exposition "Brapex" which was held at Rio de Janeiro the later part of October. The design of the stamp pictures Sir Rowland Hill, who is considered the father of the postage stamp. This is the first stamp ever to appear with his portrait. In 1940 the philatelists of Great Britain will hold an International Philatelic Exposition in London in honor of the 100th anniversary of the first postage stamp and it is more than likely that Sir Rowland Hill will again appear in the design of some of the stamps issued for the occasion.

Canada to complete the current George VI issue will release a 13 cent stamp of double size and in the design will be pictured the Halifax Harbor entrance. The stamp is expected to appear November 15th.

Czechoslovakian stamps have been surcharged with new values to be used in the Sudeten area for mail going to Germany. The 50h. value with portrait of the former President Benes and 1k. value with portrait of the late President Masaryk have been surcharged with the new value 1.20.

Denmark will issue, about the 17th of November, a series of stamps commemorating the centenary of the return of Bertel Thorwaldsen, Danish sculptor. There are three values to the set. The 5 ore value shows a portrait of Thorwaldsen; the 10 ore, the Jason statue by Thorwaldsen and the 30 ore showing another picture of the sculptor. Thorwaldsen's noted statues include Jason with the Golden Fleece, Psyche, and the Abduction of Briseis. He also designed the Lion of Lucerne, a memorial to the Swiss guards who fell at the battle of Tuileries in defense of the city.

Dominican Republic has issued a set of four stamps to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the founding of the University of Santo Domingo. The stamps are of the same design, picturing the shield of the University with the inscription in a panel below.

Dutch Indies has issued two air-mail stamps on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the K. N. I. L. M., or Dutch East India Royal Air Lines. The values are the 17½c. and the 20c. to which is added a 5c. surtax. The designs are pictures of the nose of planes used in the long flights between the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies.

France honored Pierre and Marie Curie with a special stamp on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the discovery of radium.

A stamp commemorating the 20th anniversary of Armistice Day, November 11th, will also appear in France. The design shows the victory parade with flags of the allied countries passing under the Arc de Triomphe in Paris.

French Colonies will have special pictorial sets issued for them in the near future. French Equatorial Africa will have a set of three values commemorating the centenary of Gabon. French Somaliland will have twenty-two values in four designs. French West Africa comprising the seven colonies of Ivory Coast, Dahomy, Guinea, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Sudan will have a set of five airmail stamps for each, similar in design to the airmails now current in Senegal with the name of the colony printed at the bottom of each stamp in black.

Hungary has honored the 400th anniversary of the College of Debreczen with a special set of stamps. The 6pf. shows a picture of the College, the 10pf. pictures of the college building of the 18th century, the 16pf. portrays students of the old days, the 20pf shows the college buildings of the 19th century, the 32pf. portrays George Marothi former professor and the 40pf. portrays Hatvani also a former professor.

Iceland is to commemorate the voyage of Leif Ericsson to American shores in 1000 A.D. with a set of three souvenir sheets. One design shows the Geographical relation of Iceland with Greenland and the eastern coastline of North America, the second pictures the statue of Leif Ericsson now at Reykjavik.

New Zealand has issued her 1938 charity stamp in red, value 1d. plus 1d. the extra penny collected as surtax going to the children's fund. The design shows two small children at play on a lawn, with a hedge and one of the species of New Zealand tree fern in the background.

Sweden will shortly honor the famed Swedish chemist, Jons Jakob Berzelius with a special stamp. Berzelius was the author of the System of Chemistry (1808-1818) and this was translated into every European language. He was the author of the system of chemical symbols and discovered the elements selenium and thorium.

Switzerland has overprinted a series of the current stamps with the black outline of a cross for use as officials stamps for members of the League.

A souvenir sheet has been issued by Switzerland for the Aarau Philatelic Exhibtion held recently. The sheet comprises a horizontal pair of 20c stamps showing a scene on Lake Lugano and below this pair one of the current 65c. airmails surcharged 10c.

United States

Six new stamps of the Presidential Series are scheduled for the month of November. These will be the 18c. Ulysses S. Grant, First Day November 3; the 19c. Rutherford B. Hayes and the 20c. James A. Garfield, First Day November 10; the $5 Calvin Coolidge, First Day November 17; the 21c. Chester A. Arthur and the 22c. Grover Cleveland, First Day November 22. This leaves four more of the Presidential Series which are to appear during December. Calvin Coolidge is the only one of the five presidents honored in November whose portrait has never before appeared on United States postage stamps. All First Day sales will be at Washington, D. C.

The Government Philatelic truck is scheduled for delivery to Washington about the first of this month. The truck has been specially made for the Government in Chicago and it will take another two or three weeks before the display will be installed. The present plans are to have the truck visit small towns and cities along the Eastern seaboard and show this exhibit of U. S. stamps valued at from $150,000 to $200,000 to our boys and girls to familiarize them with what the Government is doing in the way of postal issues.

A lecturer will accompany the truck and tell of the stamps from manufacture to sale. A miniature rotary press will show the latest method of printing used by the Government, as well as samples of the different ingredients that go to make up the paper, inks and gums used. Specimens of steel dies, transfer rolls, etc., will also be shown so that the process of the stamp may be observed from its inception through to the stamp itself.

Reading from top to bottom: New addition to Australia's "Wonder Series," picturing a platypus, or duck-bill; one of St. Lucia's new issue, showing Columbus Square; four stamps of the new Russian Children's Issue, portraying scenes from Soviet child life; a mother weighing her baby, children studying microscopy, a youths' camp in Crimea, and children with self-made mechanical toys.

Commerce and Finance

Political Isolation Means Economic Isolation, Says Messersmith

Business and Industry

Argentine Bond Issue Is Offered; Totals $25,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Morgan Stanley & Company heads an underwriting group offering to the public by means of a prospectus an issue of $25,000,000 of 10-year sinking fund external loan 4½ per cent bonds of the Argentine Republic. The securities will be priced at 95½ plus accrued interest. The original registration statement covering the issue was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in July, but for various reasons the offering was postponed several times.

Preliminary response to the issue, according to the bankers, indicates a ready oversubscription of the issue, with several sizable blocks being reserved for European distribution.

Only a few slight changes in the prospectus from the original statement were shown, the most important covering the sinking fund requirements. The fund as it will be set up is to be sufficient to retire the entire issue by maturity. Installments will commence on May 1, 1939, and will consist of two semi-annual payments of $250,000 in 1939, $500,000 in 1940 and 1941, and $1,357,000 on each semi-annual interest date thereafter.

The net proceeds to be received by the Argentine Government from the sale of the bonds, estimated at $23,059,500, exclusive of accrued interest and after deducting estimated expenses of $65,500, are to be used as follows:

1. The Government will turn over to the city of Buenos Aires such amounts as shall be required to pay for property acquired by the city in connection with the opening of Avenue 9 de Julio not financed under existing laws.

2. The balance will be utilized in connection with the Government's public works program for the current year.

The proceeds to be turned over to the city will be made available in paper pesos at the free market rate for dollars, the dollar exchange remaining at the disposal of the Government for use in connection with its foreign exchange operations. The Government has estimated that approximately 65 per cent of the proceeds of the issue would go to the city.

The underwriters of the issue follow:

Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., First Boston Corporation, Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., Smith, Barney & Co., Blythe & Co., Inc., Lazar Freres & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation, Kidder, Peabody & Co., White, Weld & Co., Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, Clark, Dodge & Co., Dominick & Dominick, Estabrook & Co., Glore, Forgan & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Graham, Parson & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Harris, Hall & Co., Inc., Hayden, Stone & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, W. E. Hutton & Co., Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., F. S. Mosley & Co., E. H. Rollins & Son, Inc., Schroder Rockefeller & Co., Inc., Securities Company of Milwaukee, Inc., Speyer & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc., Dillon, Read & Co.

Says Improvement In Business Better Than in Sentiment

NEW YORK (AP) — Industrial barometers have climbed faster than business sentiment in recent months, the National City Bank of New York said in its monthly economic survey.

"Business men fear that the rise has been due too much to Government spending and that it will not last longer than the spending lasts," the bank added. "At best they cannot see far ahead and naturally this limits their willingness to undertake new projects or capital improvements, even if they are able."

Nevertheless, it noted, indications for the near future have continued favorable. October building figures were described as "little short of sensational," with contracts awarded in the first half of the month at the highest daily rate since 1930 and 87 per cent above the comparable 1937 figures.

Three Small Western Roads Ask to Merge

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company and two railroads leased by it have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to merge.

The companies involved, in addition to the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern, are the Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway and the Joliet & Blue Island Railway.

The Elgin, Joliet & Eastern operates 450 miles of line in Illinois and Indiana. Its property has been valued at $15,000,000 for rate-making purposes.

The Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern owns 513 miles of line in Illinois and Indiana, valued at $19,250,000 for rate-making purposes. The Joliet & Blue Island is a 38-mile switching line operating along the Lake Shore south of Chicago. Its property is valued at $400,000 for rate-making purposes.

N. Y. Central Buys Diesel Oil Electric Locomotives

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad has purchased 29 Diesel oil electric switching locomotives for service in the Buffalo district, F. E. Williamson, President, announced.

The purchase involved expenditure of $1,825,000, which will be made in installments over a period of eight years.

Twenty of the locomotives will be furnished by Electro-Motive Corp., and the other nine by American Locomotive Co.

Caterpillar Tractor Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Caterpillar Tractor Company, of Peoria, Ill., reported a net profit of $2,072,101, equal to 87 cents a share on the common stock, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared with $9,135,936, or $4.63 a share, in the first nine months of 1937.

His Plan Accepted

Wide World Studio

Daniel A. Willard

President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

B. & O. Authorized To Reduce Interest Charges $11,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to put into effect a financial arrangement reducing fixed interest by more than $11,000,000 annually for eight years and extending the date of nearby maturities.

The plan still is subject to ratification by a substantial majority of the affected security holders. Some large holders already have approved it tentatively.

All interest deferred by the arrangement would be placed on a contingent basis and would be cumulative. President Daniel Willard of the B. & O. in making the proposal early in September, said the railroad's debt eventually would be paid in full.

Obligations aggregating $185,000,000 stand to fall due during the next four years, unless extended.

Mr. Willard said adjustments brought about by voluntary agreement between security holders and the company "will be less expensive, simpler and more satisfactory than a reorganization effected through customary legal proceedings."

Steel Ingot Rate Shows Further Rise; Scrap Buying Heavy

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy buying of steel scrap for home consumption and export was reported by the Iron Age in its weekly trade summary.

Domestic mills, working at faster speed, may have bought as much as 100,000 tons of scrap in the last week, the trade publication said. In addition, it said, "Japan is believed to have bought close to 100,000 tons and there have been additional sales recently to European countries."

"Striking increases" in steel output at Chicago and Detroit were noted. The operating rate at Detroit, the publication reported, was 83.5 per cent, the highest for the country, compared with about 57 per cent for the industry generally, automobile steel was held mainly accountable for the boost in Chicago and Detroit mill schedules. The national ingot rate rose 3 points over the previous week.

October pig iron output was estimated at 2,054,000 gross tons compared with 1,680,435 in September.

Nineteen additional furnaces were put in blast during the month and two more Carnegie-Illinois furnaces were slated to go into action in the Chicago district this week, the review said.

The Southern Railway, it reported, has ordered 2,575 freight cars instead of 2,400 as originally planned, opening a market for 27,000 or more tons of steel.

Several factors were cited as pointing to further expansion of steel operations, including "encouraging" automobile sales and attempts to speed PWA projects into construction.

Bank Clearings Up Sharply Past Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities in the United States in the week ended November 3 advanced to $6,034,543,000 from $5,235,341,00 in the preceding week and were 13.6 per cent over $5,311,305,000 in the comparable five-day week last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Most bankers credited the upturn to heavy first-of-the-month settlements.

New York clearings jumped to $3,881,585,000 from $3,158,250,000, a gain of 22.9 per cent over the short comparable 1937 week. Turnover at outside centers totaled $2,152,958,000, however, compared with $2,153,055,000 last year.

Outstanding percentage gains over a year ago included Philadelphia, up 20.8, Louisville 14.1, Omaha 10.3. Detroit showed the largest decrease, 19.1 per cent, followed by Seattle, off 15.9 per cent, and Portland, Ore., off 14.9 per cent.

Chicago volume of $316,800,000 was 3.1 per cent below $327,000,000 in 1937.

Mississippi Valley Utility Plans Refinancing Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission has authorized the Mississippi Valley Public Service Company of Milwaukee, Wis., to issue $2,100,000 first mortgage bonds in a refinancing operation designed to reduce the company's current interest payments.

The bonds, to pay 4 per cent interest and mature in 1963, would be purchased by two insurance companies, officials said. The proceeds would be used to retire $2,000,000 of 5 per cent first mortgage bonds, due in 1954 and currently callable at $105,

U.S. World Trade Generally Lower During September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Both exports and imports for the United States in September showed a general decline from the totals for September last year, including all major geographical divisions, according to a report from the Department of Commerce in a further break-down of data issued a week ago.

European purchases of American goods increased from $102,995,000 in August to $112,702,000 in September. American purchases of European goods increased from $49,306,000 in August to $52,150,000 in September, indicating that American trade was only slightly, if at all, affected by the September war crisis.

African Trade Drops

The greatest decline was found in trade with Africa, which was about halved, exports declining from $13,537,000 in September, 1937, to $7,890,000 in September, 1938, and imports from $6,137,000 to $3,799,000.

Trade with other North American countries and with Europe showed large decreases in exports and lesser declines in imports. Exports to South America and Asia held up better although declines were noted, while imports from Asia dropped materially and those from South America, to a lesser degree.

This country's North American export trade dropped from $296,579,000 in September, last year, to $246,361,000 last September, while imports from these counties dropped from $50,181,000 to $42,111,000.

Exports to Europe declined from $135,484,000 to $112,702,000, despite increased shipments to Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Norway and Switzerland. Imports declined from $67,062,000 to $52,150,000, but the drop was spread fairly evenly over all countries.

The export trade with South America dropped from $26,261,000 to $22,755,000, while imports from that continent declined from $30,277,000 to $22,693,000.

Exports to Asia Drop

Exports to Asia dropped from $40,998,000 to $38,368,000 despite a $3,000,000 increase in exports to Japan. Imports from Asia showed a sharp drop from $75,626,000 to $45,396,000, heavy declines occurring in the trade from British Malaya, Netherland India, the Philippines, China and Japan.

Exports to Oceania declined from $8,649,000 to $6,739,000, both Australia and New Zealand showing sharp decreases, while imports from this area dropped from $3,858,000 to $1,503,000.

September exports this year and last by geographic divisions and principal countries were:

	1937	1938
Total	$296,579,000	$246,361,000
North America	71,649,000	57,907,000
Canada	45,174,000	36,170,000
Mexico	9,149,000	4,465,000
South America	26,261,000	22,755,000
Europe	135,484,000	112,702,000
Belgium	6,911,000	4,427,000
France	17,601,000	11,235,000
Germany	11,901,000	12,057,000
Netherlands	8,433,000	6,300,000
United Kingdom	60,731,000	50,737,000
Russia	2,883,000	5,569,000
Italy	7,594,000	4,132,000
Asia	40,998,000	38,368,000
Philippines	7,807,000	7,071,000
China	6,432,000	4,260,000
Japan	16,769,000	19,806,000
Oceania	8,649,000	6,739,000
Africa	13,537,000	7,890,000
September imports were:		
Total	$233,142,000	$167,651,000
North America	50,181,000	42,111,000
Canada	33,355,000	23,500,000
Mexico	3,928,000	2,440,000
South America	30,277,000	22,693,000
Europe	67,062,000	52,150,000
Belgium	7,079,000	4,022,000
France	5,518,000	5,397,000
Germany	7,373,000	5,794,000
Netherlands	5,526,000	5,003,000
United Kingdom	14,779,000	10,445,000
Russia	2,753,000	2,927,000
Italy	3,183,000	3,170,000
Asia	75,626,000	45,396,000
Philippines	11,117,000	7,430,000
China	6,226,000	4,197,000
Japan	15,983,000	11,839,000
Oceania	3,858,000	1,503,000
Africa	6,137,000	3,799,000

Loans to Business Continue Uptrend

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that banks resumed their expansion of commercial, industrial and agricultural loans in the week ended October 26.

Banks in 101 leading cities boosted their business loans $7,000,000 to a total of $3,915,000,000 during the week, the board said. In the preceding week, these loans had dropped $16,000,000 after three weeks of increases.

Banks in the St. Louis district added $4,000,000 to their business loans last week and those in the Dallas district added $3,000,000. There were smaller increases in the Boston, Cleveland and Chicago districts, while small decreases were reported in the New York, Philadelphia and Richmond districts. Totals in the other districts were unchanged.

Estimated October Meat Output Up 5 to 10 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP) — Production of meat in October, reflecting increased marketings of livestock, was estimated by the Institute of American Meat Packers to have been from 5 to 10 per cent greater than in September, 1938, or in October, 1937.

Wholesale prices of fresh and cured pork declined slightly in the month, notwithstanding the recent strengthening of the market. With the exception of dressed lamb, which advanced slightly, prices of other classes and grades of meat showed little change.

Consumption of meat increased also with production.

Farm Prices Hold Steady In Month Ended Oct. 15

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Agriculture Department reported that the general level of farm prices remained unchanged during the month ended Oct. 15, despite a general improvement in the business situation.

The level stood at 95 per cent of the pre-war mark on Sept. 15 and Oct. 15, compared with 112 per cent a year ago.

SEC-Proposed Security Bank Set-Up Puzzles Entire Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street's perplexities over the SEC proposal for a central securities deposit trust company continue to grow as the public record is further examined for a clue on what the new bank is to do and to be. The report of Haskins & Sells is expected in a few weeks but nobody seems able to imagine what it will contain.

The question is how the new bank is to protect investors any better than they have been protected before.

The evident purpose of the bank, in the thought of the SEC, is to protect investors. This means that the bank, instead of the broker, is to keep customers' free credit balances, their fully paid-for securities, and apparently also their margined securities. This will keep the broker from stealing them as Richard Whitney did.

But the trouble is that unless the broker has convenient access to these balances and securities, service to investors (and speculators) is going to be extraordinarily embarrassed and cramped. Customers will no longer be able to call up the broker, or even to write him, and authorize the sale or purchase of securities. That isn't sufficient authorization for the bank to deliver either cash or securities to the broker.

The customer will have to give direct authorization to the bank. But the bank won't want to deal directly with the customer, it seems to be agreed—in fact, the bank won't even know the customer. It will keep securities in Street name and cash balances (presumably) in the broker's name. Otherwise it will be like every oher bank or safe deposit company.

Every proposal to remove this mechanical difficulty, involves leaving the broker the right to order out the securities without special customer-to-bank authorization. Every mechanism proposed to protect the customer from the broker grows on examination into an extraordinary mechanical difficulty.

So the inherent problem is how to keep the broker from having convenient access to the securities and balances, while at the same time permitting him to have convenient access to them.

It has been suggested that when a customer gives an order, the broker execute it, and then send the new bank a copy of the confirmation which the customer gets. The bank could then release the cash (if a purchase) or the securities (if a sale). However, a falsifier could forge the confirmations. It has been suggested that customers give the broker blanket authorization to withdraw securities or cash from the bank. But that brings the problem right round where it started. It would be easy for a dishonest broker to withdraw the securities of the Yacht Club from the new bank (on such a blanket authorization) as it would be to get them out of a vault.

Many brokerage houses already segregate customers fully-paid for securities and free credit balances. After a customer has left an unencumbered cash balance with a brokerage house for long enough (a fortnight or month perhaps) so that the broker feels it is not likely to be used soon, the broker instructs his bank to segregate the cash. This means that the bank gives the broker an "offset pledge"—i. e., a written promise not to use the customer's segregated cash balance as an offset against anything due from the broker to the bank. Most people here seem to think that this is a good thing and that all brokers might well be compelled to do this.

However, even this is no real security to the customer. For a dishonest broker might, unbeknownst to the customer, change his tactics, abandon his segregation, tear up his bank's offset-pledge, and withdraw the customer's segregated cash balance for his own nefarious purposes.

He can do this because the banks don't find it practicable to require that, before the "segregated" balance be withdrawn, the broker tender a written authorization from the customer. So it is a protection that doesn't protect against real deeply-intended dishonesty.

Nevertheless this is essentially the same procedure which would be followed by the proposed central securities deposit trust company (hereinafter called the CSDT Company).

So the plan is being recommended largely for its proposed economies, not for its proposed protection. These economies seem obvious on the surface, though not so obvious when explored. One would be the use of a single "street-name" instead of several hundred. Another of course is the substitution of bookkeeping at the CSDT in place of the lugging of securities round the Street for delivery by messenger. These, however, were the original advantages seen when the Old-Guard Committee between 1929 and 1932 explored the proposal, and, of course, there are the advantages to the brokers which are disadvantages to the banks (loss of transfer business) and to the messengers (loss of employment).

So nobody seems to have the slightest idea of how the CSDT is really to be set up. Some puzzle how customers can be really protected. Some puzzle about whether the bank would redeposit its cash balances with other banks or whether it would invest them in Government bonds or call money (in which case it would compete with the commercial banks and would have to have an initial capital).

Nobody with any concrete ideas talks them and nobody who will talk has any concrete ideas. President Martin of the Stock Exchange started off by appointing a special committee on the problem, consisting of Tate Smith (special assistant to the President), Laurence Payson, head of the Stock Clearing Corporation, and Harry Smith of Shearson, Hammill & Company. Then he suddenly fired Laurence Payson. The two Smiths worked hard but the problem was too much for them, so the exchange called in Haskins & Sells. Meantime the SEC harps on the idea but seemingly contributes no details. The commercial banks appointed vice-presidents to look into it, but these vice-presidents are waiting for concrete proposals.

The SEC's attitude has perceptibly hardened on the subject. When Chairman Douglas first sprung it at the dinner given to Carl Conway by the Association of Stock Exchange Firms on May 20, he said "I should like to offer a suggestion, and it is no more than that." It is now a "must"; if the Exchange doesn't do it the SEC will, and if the Exchange does, the SEC seems planning to apply it to the other securities markets.

(Further discussion of the new proposals for protection of investors will be given on this page tomorrow.)

Textile Men Differ On Minimum Hourly Wage Fixed by Law

WASHINGTON (AP)—A group of textile manufacturers disagreed on a minimum hourly wage for 1,300,000 textile workers to be established under the Wage-Hour Law.

At a hearing before a subcommittee of the Textile Industry Committee, spokesmen for the New England Curtain Manufacturers Association objected to an hourly wage above 25 cents, the amount provided for until Oct. 24, 1939, under the law.

Representatives of the Curtain Manufacturers Guild, New York, however, expressed willingness to have a 30-cent minimum for the first year.

The manufacturers agreed all branches of the cotton, silk and rayon industries should be under the jurisdiction of the Textile Committee to avoid the confusion and overlapping of administration caused under NRA when 40 different codes covered the industry.

Charles M. Goldman, New York, counsel for the New England manufacturers, expressed opposition to raising the minimum which the committee is empowered to recommend under the law.

Marvin Rosenberg, President of the Guild, said he was willing to have a 30-cent minimum established.

Labor leaders in the textile industry have demanded that a 40-cent minimum be established if it would not curtail employment.

Southern manufacturers of tufted bedspreads said they had raised wage levels under the law from a 15 cent hourly minimum to 25 cents and assured the subcommittee they would comply with the law.

They said however the increased wages might prevent them from using home-made products in interstate commerce. Fred Westcott, Dalton, Ga., spokesman for the tufted bedspread institute, said his industry was confronted with the problem of obtaining enough skilled workers.

Nearly 50 per cent of operatives in the industry now, he said, were learners. He appealed for learners' exemptions under the law for those workers and asked the subcommittee to raise wage standards slowly.

National Aviation Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—National Aviation Corp., an investing concern, reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 indicated liquidating value of $12.92 per share, compared with $12.70 on Dec. 31 and $13.82 on Sept. 30.

Perplexing Trade Problems Facing U.S., Says Expert

NEW YORK (AP)—Addressing the twenty-fifth annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council, Assistant Secretary of State George S. Messersmith said "there is no such thing in this modern world as political isolation which does not result in a corresponding degree of economic isolation."

"There is," the diplomat continued, "no phase of our business, economic, social, cultural and political life which will not be affected in a greater or lesser degree by events beyond our frontiers. These are facts which we cannot escape and we will do well to recognize them in time."

Problems Perplexing

Foreign relations of the United States, Mr. Messersmith said, "are going to be very much more perplexing and we are going to have increasingly difficult problems. We must be prepared to protect our interests whenever they may be attacked as the result of the adoption by any states of policies based on force and coercion, or of endeavours to propagate their ideas beyond their borders."

In discussing the economic consequences of isolation, Mr. Messersmith—former Consul General in Berlin and Ambassador to Austria at the time of German annexation—said:

"At the end of 1937, the United States was the world's greatest exporter, with merchandise shipments abroad valued at $3,345,000,000. Purchases of foreign essential raw materials and other imports necessary to the maintenance of our industry and commerce were valued at $3,084,000,000. In other words, during this most recent year, the foreign trade of the United States represented 13 per cent of the total export and import trade of the world. How futile it is to argue, as some do, that a volume of trade such as this does not have a vital bearing upon our internal life and upon the standard of living of our population.

Large Foreign Trade

"It is worth while to refer to those who are tempted to dismiss the importance of foreign trade with the statement that after all our exports only represent 7½ per cent of total production of movable goods in the United States.

"This argument entirely ignores the importance of foreign trade to our agricultural and industrial interests and to specific areas of the country. To see this picture more clearly, it must be realized that last year 36 per cent of our tobacco, 44 per cent of our cotton, 18 per cent of our lard, 36 per cent of our dried fruit, 49 per cent of our naval stores, 40 per cent of our lubricating greases, 12 per cent of our radios, 23 per cent of our office equipment, 10 per cent of our automobiles and 35 per cent of our aircraft went into foreign markets."

Canadian Railways Revenues Increase

OTTAWA (CP)—For the fourth consecutive year gross revenues of Canadian Railways showed an increase, amounting to $335,103,271 for 1937, compared with $334,768,557 for 1936, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said in a report.

Operating expenses increased from $283,345,968 in 1936 to $300,652,548, maintenance of equipment increasing by $9,411,494, whereas maintenance of way and structures was reduced by $2,069,125.

Net operating revenues increased from $51,422,589 to $54,450,723 and the net corporate income transferred to the profit and loss account was a debit of $31,222,713, as against a debit of $71,675,697 in 1936.

Optimistic

K. T. Keller

President of Chrysler Corporation

Chrysler Earnings Slump but Outlook For 1939 Favorable

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Chrysler Corp. declared a dividend of $1.25 a share on common stock, payable Dec. 12 to holders of record Nov. 14.

On Sept. 14 last a payment of 25 cents a share was made and 50 cents was paid in June. For the full year 1937 the company paid $10 a share on common stock.

The company reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 reported net income of $6,671,877 after all charges, equal to $1.53 a share on common stock. This compared with $40,424,211, or $9.29 a share in the comparable 1937 period.

Indicated earnings for the September quarter amounted to $962,279, equal to 22 cents a share on common stock, compared with $3,599,630, or 83 cents a common share in the preceding quarter and $12,967,602, or $2.98 in the comparable 1937 period.

K. T. Keller, President, said in announcing the earnings:

"An improvement in our business has been under way for some months. Dealers stocks of cars, new and used, were well liquidated during the summer. Retail demand for the new 1939 cars is taking care of current production. There is no accumulation of new cars in dealers' hands.

"The immediate outlook for this business is more favorable than it has been at any time since the drop-off in our business experienced in the latter part of last year."

Sales, Mr. Keller said, totalled $236,732,940 for the first nine months of this year, compared with $572,217,107 in the like 1937 period.

The number of cars sold in the first nine 1938 months was 318,137, against 877,734 in the similar 1937 period.

Listed Stock Value Shows Sharp Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Market value of shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange increased $3,475,078,400 during October to a total of $47,001,767,212, the exchange's monthly compilation disclosed.

Average market value per share was $32.96 on Oct. 31 compared with $30.54 on Sept. 30.

The exchange also announced that members' collateral borrowings on Oct. 31 totaled $580,741,637, an increase of $56,539,000 over the Sept. 30 volume.

Outlook Brightens For Rehabilitation Of the Railroads

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Railroad management, labor and two government agencies were in substantial agreement today on three cardinal principals which may form the basis of a long-range rehabilitation program.

Although somewhat different in scope, the proposals are:

1. Authority for additional consolidations and mergers of railroads.

2. Greater flexibility in rate-fixing procedure.

3. Government loans for carriers on both short and long terms.

These suggestions are listed in legislative programs of the Association of American Railroads, the Railway Labor Executives' Association, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the President's Emergency Board which recommended that the carriers abandon an announced 15 per cent wage cut.

President Roosevelt received assurances from the railroads and their employees' representatives Monday that they would co-operate in drafting definite proposals for him to lay before Congress. He, in turn, was reported to have pledged his support to a general rail program.

When the carriers announced the pay reduction plan last May, Congress dropped consideration of emergency railroad legislation. Many suggestions for rail aid have been advanced since that time. Some of them are:

By the Railroad Association—Repeal of Federal land grant rates to increase gross revenue $7,000,000 annually; abandonment of the Mississippi River Federal Barge Line; regulation of water transportation; repeal of the long and short haul provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act; railroad exemption from the undistributed profits tax; amendment of the Railway Labor Act.

By Railway Labor Executives' Association—Co-ordinated transportation regulation; new, lighter equipment.

By Interstate Commerce Commission—Creation of a Federal transportation authority; study of types of transportation.

By Emergency Board—Recognition of the necessity of "reasonable sacrifices on the part of ownership."

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

Chicago, Ill., November 1, 1938.

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Thirty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the company, payable December 1, 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 15, 1938. Checks will be mailed by The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent of the company.

C. W. HOCHETTE, *Secretary*

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS

Prospectus on request

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.

1512 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE

40 BROAD ST. BOSTON

FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

This is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these Bonds for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such Bonds. The offer is made only by means of the Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

$25,000,000

Argentine Republic

Ten Year Sinking Fund External Loan 4½% Bonds

Dated November 1, 1938. *Due November 1, 1948.*

Price 95½% and Accrued Interest

Copies of the Prospectus are obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — BROWN HARRIMAN & CO. Incorporated

SMITH, BARNEY & CO. — BLYTH & CO., Inc.

LAZARD FRÈRES & CO. — LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. — WHITE, WELD & CO.

Dated November 3, 1938

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	1,100,000
Previous day	783,950
1938 volume to date	244,097,213
1937 volume to date	354,549,359

Rail Stocks Rise But Other Issues Steady to Lower

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Strength of rails contrasted with erratic tendencies elsewhere in today's stock market.

Buying of the carriers brought gains in this group running to more than a point. Activity picked up after the first hour and transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,100,000 shares.

While fractional advances were fairly well distributed near the final hour, numerous issues were virtually unchanged and minus marks were plentiful.

Trading forces generally were disposed to step carefully pending next week's elections, in which, it was thought, the swing of political sentiment might be a determining market factor.

Stocks inclined to tilt upward most of the time included Delaware & Hudson, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Douglas Aircraft, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Gypsum, U. S. Rubber common and preferred, Bethlehem Steel, American Telephone, Paramount, Crown Cork, and Interchemical Corp.

U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler and Consolidated Edison followed a slim groove. Backward were Westinghouse, Anaconda, and American Smelting.

Supported on the curb were Fairchild Aviation, American Gas, Cities Service, and International Petroleum. A shade in arrears were Electric Bond & Share, American Cyanamid "B," Niagara Hudson Power, and Pantepec Oil.

Rail Bonds Advance

A broad upturn in rails helped impart strength to the bond market today.

Japanese, German and Italian loans in the foreign division also occupied a more prominent place in the trading spotlight as Wall Street watched the bid of the totalitarian states for economic and political power.

Gains in some rails ran to more than 2 points in late dealings. The upturn in the carriers accompanied a move in rail shares and talk of plans for rehabilitation of rail equipment with Federal loans. October operating results were expected to make an unusually good showing compared with the poor fortunes of the industry earlier this year.

In forefront of the advance were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Great Northern 4s, Alleghany 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s and New York Central 5s. Southern Railway issues staged a comeback after an early drop on Wall Street reports the road was sounding out holders of the general mortgage 6 and 6½s for conversion into a lower coupon bond.

In the foreign list gains ranged from 1 to 6 points at one time in Great Consolidated Electric Power of Japan 6½s, Japan 5½s, Rheinelbe 7s, Rome 6s, Italy 7s, and Tokyo 5½s.

U. S. Treasury issues eased in quiet trade.

Wheat Prices Off 1¼c in Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—Breaking of prolonged drought in the Southwest and West led to 1¼ cents a bushel maximum setback of Chicago wheat prices today.

According to some dispatches, upward of six inches of rain fell at one place in Kansas. Moderate rallies in quotations were witnessed in late dealings, but the recovery failed to overcome more than part of the losses.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ¼-⅝ lower compared with yesterday's finish, Dec. 63⅜-½, May 65⅜-½, corn unchanged to ⅜ down, Dec. 44¼-⅛, May 47⅞, and oats unchanged to ⅛ off.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Although transactions in the stock market today continued small the undertone was firm in most sections. British Government bonds were purchased more freely and foreign bonds also sold higher. Chrysler was active in the trans-Atlantic group and building and shipping issues made moderate gains. Oils and rubbers were featureless and metals remained quiet.

Paris: The bourse closed with an irregular tone today, and in most cases only fractional changes were recorded. French rentes finished 30 to 80 centimes down, while Suez Canal shares were weak and more than 600 francs lower.

Liverpool: Trade buying and short covering in cotton futures were offset by liquidation of nearby positions and hedge selling. Final quotations were unchanged to 3 points up.

Wheat futures declined ¾d to 1½d on excellent crop and weather reports from Argentine, and rain in the American Southwest belt.

Financial Briefs

Vacuum cleaners in operation in American homes now number 12,000,000, according to C. G. Frantz, secretary-treasurer of the Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers Association. Mr. Frantz, who is with the Apex Electrical Company of Cleveland, reported that the cleaners were in use in 50 per cent of the wired homes in this country. Total sales of floor and hand models this year, he said, are expected to top 1,250,000.

Class 1 railroads have 40,259 passenger-train cars which they operate, in addition to 7,757 owner by the Pullman Company, the Association of American Railroads reported.

The nation's meat producing plant comprises half the farm land of the United States, 5,500,000 of the 7,000,000 farms and nearly one-sixth of its food manufacturing personnel, according to the Institute of American Meat Packers.

October Bond Transactions

NEW YORK—Reported bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange for October aggregated $188,179,000, par value.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
57½	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123½	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	1	46½	46½	46½	Nov 1
12⅜	6⅛	Adams Exp (.10e)	7	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	22	22	22	Nov 1
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	3	29	29	29	+ ⅜
67¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	17	64⅛	63⅜	64	
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	35	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Alleghany Corp	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany-pf xw	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Nov 1
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	28	15¼	14⅜	14¾	— ¼
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	6	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅜
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	6	16¾	16	16¾	+1¼
22⅞	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	70	23¾	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅜
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	188¾	186	186	—2¾
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	9	13	12¾	13	
13⅛	4½	Allied Strs	17	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅛
70⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	68	68	68	Nov 1
58⅝	34⅛	Allis-Ch Mfg (1⅛e)	37	51¾	51	51	— ⅝
30	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	18¼	18⅛	18¼	Oct 29
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	1	3	3	3	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	22½	22½	22½	Nov 2
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	6	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ½
28½	23	Am Ag Ch Del	2	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
23½	10	Am Bank N (.70e)	13	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	9	7⅜	7½	7½	
44⅜	23¼	Am Brake Sh (¾e)	10	45⅜	44	45⅜	+1⅝
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	9	101⅜	100¾	100¾	— ¼
176⅛	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	175¼	175¼	175¼	
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	15	30⅜	29⅜	29¾	
53	27	Am Cr&F pf (2½e)	3	51	50½	51	+2
23⅜	9½	Am Ch&Chle (.55e)	6	22	21⅞	22	
110⅝	80½	Am Ch&Cub pf (5)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	Oct 21
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	123½	123½	123½	Nov 2
9¾	4½	Am Comm'l Alco	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
14⅞	9	Am Comm'l Alco pf	2	12¾	13½	13½	Nov 2
16⅞	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	3	11½	11½	11½	Nov 2
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	5	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅜
6⅞	4	Am European	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Nov 2
5¼	2¼	Am & For Pow	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Nov 1
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	19⅝	19½	19½	Nov 1
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
14½	9	Am Hawaii SS (1)	9	13¾	13⅜	13¾	— ¼
53⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	9	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
34	12	Am Hi & L pf	1	33½	33½	33½	
44	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	43	43	43	+ ¼
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Nov 2
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	3	15½	15	15	Nov 2
8¾	4⅛	Am International	2	8	8	8	
27⅛	12⅜	Am Locomotive	30	27	26	26⅞	+ ⅞
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	4	72¾	70½	72⅝	+2⅞
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	2	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ¼
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	3	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
45	23	Am Metal (¾e)	7	42½	41	41	— ½
120	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	120	120	120	Oct 25
7½	3⅛	Am Pow & Lt	36	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
47½	19	Am P & L $6pf (3k)	2	44	43¼	43¼	— ¾
41¼	16½	Am P&L $5pf(2½k)	5	38¾	38	38	— ½
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	24	18	17⅝	18	+ ½
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	41	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	1	70½	70½	70½	Nov 1
20⅞	14¾	Am S Razor (1.60)	7	16½	16¼	16¼	
20⅜	7⅛	Am Seating	7	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
58⅛	26⅛	Am Smelt&R (2¼m)	*28	54¾	52½	53⅛	—1
137	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	2	136¾	136¾	136¾	Nov 2
61	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	61	61	61	+1
35⅜	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	44	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅜
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	7	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	1	18	18	18	Oct 20
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅞
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	104	104	104	+ ½
20½	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob(1a)	1	20½	19⅞	20½	Oct 27
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	9	148	147¼	147¼	
88⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	8	86	85½	85¾	+ ½
91⅜	58⅜	Am Tob B (5)	9	91⅜	89	89¼	+ ¼
150½	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150½	150½	150½	Nov 2
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	12	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
15⅜	6	Am Wat Wks	32	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	89	88	89	Nov 1
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	40	40	40	Nov 2
9⅜	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	12	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Nov 1
42½	21	Anaconda	340	36⅞	35⅞	36⅛	—1
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	2	61½	61	61	—1
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.30e)	12	20⅜	19⅛	20⅛	+1¼
20½	10	Andes Copper	3	16⅛	16	16	Oct 31
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	3	29	29	29	
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	103	102¾	102¾	Nov 1
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	20	6⅛	5⅞	6	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	2	48¾	48¾	48¾	Nov 2
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 26
48½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	26	49⅛	48⅛	48¾	+ ½
12⅞	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
8	2½	Artloom Corp	3	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
12⅛	4	Assd Dry Goods	5	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	72	71	71	Nov 1
73½	56	Assd DG 2pf	1	60½	60½	60½	Oct 22
38	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	118	40⅞	38½	40⅞	+1⅞
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	8	64⅞	64	64⅞	+1⅞
27¾	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	45	29	28	28¾	+1¼
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Oct 26
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	10	23⅜	23	23	— ⅛
109¾	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Nov 2
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (.40e)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	44	44	44	— ½
63½	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	2	63	62	63	Nov 2
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	6	7½	7¼	7⅜	Nov 2
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Nov 1
6	2½	Aviation Cor(.18½e)	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛

B

14⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	51	14	13⅝	14	+ ½
11	4	Balt & Ohio	36	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ½
13⅜	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	23	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅜
37	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	Nov 1
23¾	12½	Barber Asphalt	3	22	21¾	21¾	
14	5	Barker Bros	5	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	10	18	17⅝	17¾	
20	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	2	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17¾	17¼	17¾	Nov 2
102	90½	BeatCream pf ww(5)	1	100	100	100	Oct 31
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	— ¾
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	*1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
33	75½	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
25⅜	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	13	23⅜	23	23⅛	— ⅛
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	6	18¾	18½	18¾	
54½	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	2	54½	53½	53½	— ½
69	39¾	Beth Steel	92	69½	68⅝	69¼	+1
18	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
110½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	109½	109½	109½	Nov 2
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	3	27	26½	26½	
23	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	5	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅜
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	9	17¾	17⅜	17½	— ¼
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	18	27⅜	27	27⅜	— ⅛
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	Nov 2
14¼	9	Bond Stores	3	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	Nov 2
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1e)	26	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner	28	33¼	32½	32½	+ ¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Nov 1
28	14	Bower Roll Bear	13	26½	25½	26¼	— ¼
8¾	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
13¼	5¾	Bridgeport Brass	61	13¼	12¾	13	+ ⅛
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	15	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	1	38	38	38	Nov 1
41¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	4	42	42	42	+ ¼
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	Nov 1
13½	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	16	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn Man Tr pf	11	34½	34¼	34½	+ ¼
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	7	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	33½	33½	33½	Nov 2
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (½e)	6	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
13⅛	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	4	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	7	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	9	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
25	13¼	Bullard Co	3	23	23	23	
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	
19⅜	6¼	Burlng Mills (1)	4	15	15	15	Nov 2
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	23	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
3⅞	1½	Bush Terminal	6	2⅞	2¼	2¼	
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Nov 2
12⅛	4	Butler Bros	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
24	16½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
14⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+1
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	3	17	17	17	

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	4	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	13	2⅛	2	2⅛	
19¾	5¼	Calumet & Hec	6	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
13	5¼	Campbell Wyant	3	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	8	17	17	17	— ½
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	58	6¾	6¼	6⅜	+ ½
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	Nov 2
19⅞	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	2	18½	18	18½	— ⅛
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	3	3¾	3½	3½	Nov 2
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	3	91	108¾	91	+ ¾
58	39⅝	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	9	49½	49	49¼	+ ½
106⅜	100⅛	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	106	106	106	Nov 2
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	30	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93	93	93	Oct 28
30½	12⅛	Celotex Corp	6	29	28⅝	29	Nov 2
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	5	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	6	4⅜	4½	4½	
14	7	Cent R R N J	7	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
5¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	3	6¼	6	6	Nov 2
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 26
59½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	8	50	49¼	49½	— ¼
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	13	11¾	11½	11⅝	
30¾	18	Champ Pap & F	3	29¾	29½	29½	— ½
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	42	34⅝	33½	34	+ ¼
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	13	82¾	80⅝	82¾	+1¾
45½	27½	Ches Corp (4.70e)	1	41	41	41	+ ¼
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3	2⅞	3	
1¾	⅜	Chi & N West	15	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	4	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
1¾	⅛	Chi Grt West	4	⅜	⅛	⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Chi Grt W pf	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Or	3	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
18	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
38½	12	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	2	39½	39	39½	+1¼
44	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	3	44	44	44	
1½	⅛	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	⅝	Nov 2
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (⅜e)	1	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	Oct 31
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	6	16½	16	16	— ⅛
10⅞	3¼	Childs Co	14	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
84½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	50	83¼	82⅜	82⅞	+ ⅜
13½	7¾	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	
5⅜	2	City Stores	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
27½	10⅜	Clark Equip	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	Nov 2
30⅜	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	2	29	29	29	+ ⅜
52⅞	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	14	52⅜	52¼	52⅜	+ ⅛
70¾	53	Cluett Peabody(.55e)	4	22½	22½	22½	
25⅝	10½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	15	134⅜	133	134⅜	+3
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	— ¼
61	57½	Colgate-Palm P(½a)	99	16⅜	15¾	16	— ⅜
16½	7⅛	Colgate-Palm Ppf(6)	5	103½	103	103	Oct 31
103½	78	Collins & Aik (1e)	4	37½	36⅝	36⅝	+ ½
39¾	13¼	Col Fuel & Iron	32	20⅜	19	20⅛	+1⅛
20	9½	Colum B'castA(.90e)	9	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
22¾	13½	Colum B'castB(.90e)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	Nov 2
22⅜	13	Colum G & El	37	9	8¾	8¾	
9⅞	5½	Col G&E pf A (6)	7	83	82⅞	83	+ ½
83	57	Col Pict vtc (2½⅞f)	25	18¾	18	18¼	+ ¼
18⅞	9	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	Oct 24
35⅜	27½	Colum Carbon (4)	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	+2¼
98½	53¾	Comi Credit (4)	25	56¼	55½	55½	— ⅜
57⅜	23	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	2	107½	107½	107½	Oct 31
107½	84	Comi Invest Tr (4)	15	58½	58	58½	+ ⅛
61½	31½	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	1	112½	112½	112½	Oct 28
112½	90	Comi Solvents	17	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
12¼	8⅜	Com'wlth & South	21	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Com & South pf (3)	10	51	50¼	50¼	— ⅜
58¾	25	Com'wlth Edis (1.60)	25	27½	27	27½	
28	22½	Conde Nast	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ½
9½	3⅞	Congoleum-Nairn	3	27¼	27⅛	27¼	
29	15	Congress Cigar	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	Oct 28
8¾	6	Consol Airer	69	21	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	10½	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Nov 2
10¼	4¼	Cons Edison (2)	72	32⅜	32¼	32½	
34¼	17	Cons Edison pf (5)	13	103⅞	103⅝	103¾	
103¾	88⅞	Consol Film Ind	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅜	1	Con Film In pf (¾k)	10	11½	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	6½	Cons Laundries	2	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
7¾	2⅛	Consol Oil (.80)	32	9	8⅞	8⅞	
10¾	7	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3⅜	3½	3½	Nov 2
7½	2½	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅜	3½	3½	— ¼
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Oct 11
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Oct 11
93	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	+2⅜
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	3	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
26⅞	8⅜	Cont Bak A	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
13⅜	11¼	Cont Bak B	14	2	2	2	
103⅛	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	Nov 2
49	36½	Cont Can (2e)	12	42¾	42	42¾	+ ½
113½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112¾	112¾	112¾	Nov 2
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	15	10¾	10¾	10¾	Nov 2
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	
1⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	15	1⅝	1½	1½	
35⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	23	28¾	28½	28½	+ ⅝
25⅜	10	Cont Steel	4	25

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Capital Business Loans Found Good Field for Banks

NEW YORK (AP)—Entrance of commercial banks into the field of longer term or capital business loans, as opposed to the usual short term credits, offers excellent opportunity at this time for expansion of earning assets provided proper caution is used, according to a study made public by William Fulton Kurtz, President of the Association of Reserve City Bankers.

Short term borrowing by corporations has been on the decline since 1929, the study asserted and the financing of many segments of the financial structure has become difficult. The longer term bank loan, rather than a flotation of securities which might not appeal to the institutional investors was considered as an aid to the solution of the problem, especially as relating to corporations of small or medium size.

Can Be Done Safely

"While the loans lack liquidity and marketability," the study said, "nevertheless many banks have made a number of such advances safely."

Commercial banks have found it difficult to expand their holdings of investment securities other than government bonds, the report declared, adding that term loans may be looked upon as a supplement to a bank's investment program.

"Bankers are interested in this prospect because of their natural desire to render financial service to business and because of their need for additional sources of earnings," the report continued, "and business is interested because the security markets and current earnings do not provide long term capital freely and cheaply, as was the case before 1929; and the Government has encouraged such loans as a means of promoting economic recovery."

Must Show Caution

While banks will co-operate with Government to make longer term loans to business "now that the examination procedure has been modified to make this practicable," the study said, "this must be done on a sound basis, and only to the extent that experience and analysis show to be safe."

Despite the lack of liquidity and marketability of such loans, it said, "many banks have made a number of such advances safely." Unhappy experiences in other countries, it said, "emphasize the need for proceeding cautiously and with a full realization of the dangers that must be avoided."

The Association of Reserve City Bankers is composed of members from those cities designated by the Federal Reserve Board as Reserve cities, and is represented by the senior officers of the country's larger banks.

N. E. Public Utilities

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec.	21	23
do 6% pf.	106	....
do 7% pf.	127	....
Brock, G. & L.	4½	6½
Central Me. Powr. 6% pf	77	81
do 7% pf	87	91
Cent. Vt. Pub. Serv. 6% pf	97	101
Conn. Powr.	45½	48½
East Util. Assoc.	22	24
do convert.	2⅜	3⅜
Fall River Gas Wks	12½	15½
Fitchburg G. & El.	40½	44½
Green Mt. Powr. pf	73	....
Hartford Elec.	59	62
Hartford Gas.	13	34½
Haverhill Elec.	3	10
Holyoke Wat. Powr.	8	10
Lawrence G & E	15	18
Lowell Elec.	37	40
Lowell Gas & Elec.	40¼	44¼
Mass. Powr. & Lt. pf	77	81
Mass. Util. Assoc. pf	18¼	20¾
N. E. G & El 5½% pf	24½	26⅝
N. E. Powr. Assoc.	16½	17½
do 6% pf	10¾	13⅝
N. E. Pub. Serv.	48½	52½
do 7% pr. ln.	2⅜	3⅝
do 6% pr. ln.	39	42
do 7% pf	37	40
do 6% pf	14	16
Nor. Bos. Lt. Prop. pf	13½	15½
Providence Gas	49½	52½
Pub. Serv. of N. H. 6% pf	6¼	8¼
do 55 pf	101½	104½
R. I. Pub. Serv. pf	88	92
Rockland Lt. & Pow.	29⅜	32⅛
Springfield Gas	97	113⅜
Twin States G. & E. pr pf	93¾	111¼
West. Mass. Cos.	30¼	32¾

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	13.27	14.12
Affiliated F Inc	4.27	4.72
Amerex Hold	21.75	23.25
Am Business Shrs	3.68	4.06
Am Gen Equip Inc	.56	.63
Am Ins Stocks	5.00	5.50
Boston Fund	16.72	17.88
British Type Inv	.25	.50
Broad St Inv	25.82	27.61
Bullock Fund	15.375	16.625
Can Inv Fund	4.10	4.45
Century Shrs Tr.	23.17	24.91
Chain St Inv	16.53	17.59
Dividend Shrs	1.36	1.48
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	17.84	19.17
Eaton & Howard Fd F	12.43	13.35
Equity Corp $3 pf	31.00	34.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	20.54	22.13
Fund Investors Inc	18.72	20.24
Gen Capital	32.21	34.63
Gen Investors Tr	5.13	5.58
Incorp Investors Tr	18.81	20.22
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	37.30	37.30
Maryland Fund	5.99	6.57
Mass Invest Tr	22.01	23.35
Mutual Invest	12.30	13.44
Nation Wide Voting	1.43	1.57
New England Fund	13.85	14.89
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.00	15.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.48	.54
Putnam Fund	15.11	16.16
Quarterly Income Shrs	11.05	12.10
Railway & Light Sec	10.50	13.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	88.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	.33	.37
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	3.50	5.00
Spencer Trask Fund	16.69	17.72
Stand Util Inc	.67	.72
State Street Invest	78.00	82.50
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.58	.64
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.02	1.15
US El Lt & P Voting	.95	....
Wellington Fund	13.86	15.20
World Investment Tr	4.35	4.73

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.375	6.125
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	2.92	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	8.01	....
Depos Bk Sh NY "A"	1.45	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.00	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.67	....
Diversified Tr C	3.95	....
Diversified Tr D	5.95	6.65
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.30	4.80
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.35	5.88
Nation Wide Sec	3.53	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	52.25	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.31	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.86	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1954	2.81	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.50	....
Repres Tr Shrs	10.59	11.09
Super of Am Tr AA B	2.39	....
Super of Am Tr C, D	6.78	....
US Elect Lt & Pow "A"	14.25	....
US Elect Lt & Pow "B"	2.06	....

Investment Banking

Bancamer Blair	4.00	5.125
First Boston Corp	20.75	22.25
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.00	2.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bonds Liq. value	Bonds Sales price		Common Stocks Liq. value	Common Stocks Sales price
B-1	26.52	29.04	S-1	28.33	31.07
B-2	22.92	24.18	S-2	15.25	16.85
B-3	14.43	16.31	S-3	14.16	15.72
B-4	7.13	8.02	S-4	5.48	6.13

Preferred Stocks

K-1	15.21	16.70	K-2	11.98	13.30

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅜s '43-40 June	106.22	106.20	106.20
2 3¼s '45-43	109.26	109.25	109.25
2 3¼s '46-44	109.26	109.26	109.26
2 3¼s '47-45	106.31	106.31	106.31
1 2½s '45	106.8	106.8	106.8
3 2½s '49-46	109.4	109.4	109.4
2 4¼s '52-47	118.30	118.28	118.30
4 2¾s '51-48	105.16	105.16	105.16
22 2½s '53-49	102.14	102.12	102.12
5 2½s '52-50	102.18	102.15	102.15
2 2s '53-51	101.4	101.4	101.4
21 2¼s '60-55	104.16	104.13	104.13
6 2¼s '59-56	103.11	103.11	103.11
14 2¼s '63-58	102.24	102.20	102.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47-42	106.3	106.3	106.3
4 2¾s '47-42	105.4	105.4	105.4
6 3s '49-44	106.19	106.16	106.19

Home Owners Loan

1 2¾s '49-39	102.18	102.18	102.18
3 2¼s '44-42	104.9	104.7	104.7
1 3s '52-44	106.16	106.16	106.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Adams Exp 4s '48	100	100	100
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	102¾	102¾	102¾
11 Alleghany 5s '44	81½	81½	81½
10 Alleghany 5s '49	70½	70½	70½
21 Alleghany 5s '50 st	37	35¾	37
24 Allis Chalm 4s '52	111⅞	111¾	111¾
20 Am & For P 5s 2030	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
12 AmIGCheb 5½s '49	103⅝	103½	103½
10 Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅞	112¾	112¾
57 Am T&T 3¼s '61	105	104⅞	106
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	100	100	100
21 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106	105¾	106⅜
4 Ang C Nitra deb 67	32	31⅞	32
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	36½	36½	36½
9 Arm Del 4s 57	98¼	97⅞	97⅞
16 Arm Del 4s 55	98¾	98	98¼
9 AT&SF 4s 95	106¼	106	106¼
2 AT&SF 4s 1908-55	91¾	91¾	91¾
3 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	100½	100½	100½
5 AT&SF 4½sC-A 62	107	107	107
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	86	86	86
4 A C Line 4½s 64	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	32	32	32
3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	30½	30⅜	30½
32 B&O rfg 6s 95	21½	20½	21
1 B&O 1st 5s 48	48¼	48¼	48¼
34 B&O rfg 5s 95	20¼	20¼	20¼
47 B&O 5s 96 F	20½	19½	20¼
42 B&O 5s 2000 D	20⅞	20	20½
40 B&O sc 4½s 60	15⅝	14¾	15½
1 B&O 4s 48	47½	47½	47½
29 B&O 5s SW 50	33¾	33½	33½
4 B&O 4s T C 59	38¼	38¼	38¼
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s51	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 BellTPa 5s 48 B	119	119	119
1 Beth Steel 4¼s 60	105¼	105¼	105¼
20 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	100	99½	99⅞
42 Beth Stl 3½s 52	98½	97⅝	98¼
2 Boston&Me 5s 67	29½	29½	29¼
2 Bost & Me 4¾s JJ61	27¾	27⅝	27¾
1 Boston&Me 5s 55	30	30	30
75 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	70⅞	69¾	70⅞
2 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s 50	79	79	79
3 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	106⅝	106½	106⅝
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
2 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	97¾	97¾	97¾
56 BufCrk El 4½s 81	110⅞	109	109¼
9 Buf R&P 4½s 57	27¼	27⅛	27¼
4 CanNatRy 4¾s '55	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s	114⅝	114½	114½
1 CanNatRy 4½s '56	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
1 CanNatRy 4½s '57	115¼	115¼	115¼
1 CanPac 5s '44	112¼	112¼	112¼
7 CanPac 5s '54	98	98	98
2 CanPac 4½s '46	97½	97½	97½
1 CanPac 4½s '60	92½	92½	92½
6 Can Pac 4s perp	82	81⅞	82
8 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102⅞	102¼	102¼
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '2	106½	106½	106½
2 Central Ga 5s '60	58	58	58
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73½	73½	73½
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	26½	26½	26½
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	22	22	22
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	84½	84½	84½
10 Champ'nP&F4¾s'50	100	100	100
5 ChampP&F '38 4¾s '50	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
9 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	102	101⅞	101⅞
5 C&O 3½s '96D	96½	96½	96½
27 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96½	96⅜	96½
4 Chi&Alton 3s '49	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
6 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98¾	98½	98¾
11 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99¼	99½	99¼
1 Chi&Ill 5s '51	14½	14½	14½
5 Chi&Ill 5s '51 ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Chic Gt West 4s '59	21	20½	21
53 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	11⅜	11	11¼
110 CMSP&P a; 5s 2000	3½	3¼	3¼
18 CM&SP 4½s '89C	28¼	28	28
8 CM&SP 4½s '89E	28½	28	28
3 Chi&NW 6½s '36	17	17	17
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	10	10	10
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	17½	17½	17½
33 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	6	6	6
10 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	9¾	9½	9¾
6 Chi&NW 4s '87	15¾	15¾	15¾
15 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
3 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	8	8	8
15 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¾	3¾	3¾
14 C R I & P 4s '88	17½	17¼	17½
10 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	8⅛	8	8
10 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7½	7½	7½
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	108	108	106
1 Ch Un Sta 2¾s '63	106	106	106
10 Ch Un Sta 3½s '81	101¼	101	101
8 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	89	89	89
42 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89½	89	89¾
3 Childs Co 5s '43	75	75	75
20 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	108	107⅞	107⅞
5 Cin Un Term 3¼s '71	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
1 Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	84½	84½	84½
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s '73	78¾	78¾	78¾
13 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	73½	73	73½
7 Col F & I 5s '70	60	60	60
4 Col & So 4½s '80	44	43½	44
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	96¼	96¼	96¼
20 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜
13 Colmbia G 5s '52 Nov	94¾	94½	94¾
11 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	101	101	101
18 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
4 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108	107¼	107¼
2 ComwlthEd cv3½s '58	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Comwlth Ed 3¼s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
51 ComwlEd vx3½s '58nw	107¼	107¼	107½
17 Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
8 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104½	104¼	104½
12 Con Edis 3½s '56	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
13 Con Gas 3½s '51	103½	103¼	103½
1 Con Rys 4s '48 Jan	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
6 Consol'n Coal 5s2'60	51	50½	50½
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
9 Consum Pow 3¾s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Crown Corp 4s '50	104½	104½	104½
1 Cuba No Rr 5½s '42	33½	33½	33½
55 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	57¾	57¼	57⅝
1 Del P & L 4¾s '69	104	104	104
1 D G & E 5s '51	107½	107½	107½
32 D & R G 4s '36	14	13⅞	14
12 D & R G W 5s2'55	6½	6¼	6½
1 D & R G W 5s '55Asd	6¼	6¼	6¼
25 D & R G West 5s '78	10	9¾	10
6 Det Ed 4½s '61	113¼	113	113
1 Dow Chem 3s '51	106	106	106
3 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	15	14¾	14¾
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110½	110	110
20 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	100	100⅞	100
82 Erie rfg 5s '67	14	13⅜	13⅜
36 Erie rfg 5s '75	13¾	13½	13½
1 Erie lien 4s '96	22¼	21	22
18 Erie cv 4s '53	22	22	22
3 Erie cv 4s '53 B	22	22	22
3 Erie & Jer 6s '55	49¼	49½	49½
1 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	99¾	99¾	99¾
23 Fla E Cst 5s '74	9½	9¼	9½
93 Fla E Cst 4¼s '59	62½	60	62½
3 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
33 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	70	67½	70
15 Goodrich 4¼s '56	99½	99⅜	99½
2 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103¾	103⅛	103⅜
1 Gt Gr Rr 3½s '52	95	95	95
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
11 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	83	82¾	83
10 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	83½	83½	83½
17 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	95¾	95¼	95¾
2 Gulf M&N 5s '50	72½	72½	72½
7 Gulf St Util 4s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Hac & Co 1st mtg '44	72½	72	72½
6 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	33	32½	33
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	49¾	49¾	49¾
8 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13½	13½	13½
31 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	49¾	49	49
55 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	47½	47	47½
10 Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	59½	59½	59½
20 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	53	51¼	53¾
16 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	48¾	47¾	48¾
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
75 Interb R Tr 7s '32	60¼	58½	60
15 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	58	57	57¾
66 Interb R Tr 5s '43	38	35¾	38
40 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	65½	64	65½
10 Inter RTr rfg 5s '66 rg	65	65	65
4 Int Gt Nor 6s '52	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 4s '52	19½	19	19½
8 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
18 Int Hydro El 6s '44	78	77½	78
11 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	51¾	51¼	51¾
21 Int Paper 6s '55	89½	89½	89½
3 Int Paper 5s '47	96½	96½	96½
2 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 Int T&T 4½s'52 ct	68¾	67¾	68¾
10 Int T&T 5s'55	71¾	71¾	71¾
2 Jones&LaughSt4½s'61	95	95	95
10 KCFt&&Mem 4s'36	32	31½	32
9 K C South 5s'50	69¼	69	69¾
8 K C South 3s '50	70	70	70
8 K C Term 4s'60	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Kans G&E 4½s'80	105½	105½	105½
2 Kinney Co 5½s '41	97¼	97¼	97¼
6 Koppers Co 4s '51	103¾	103	103¼
11 Kresge Found 3½s'67	100	99⅞	99⅞
3 Lac Gas 5½s'53	56¼	54⅝	54¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s'42D	55½	55½	55½
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	82	82	82
57 Lat Amer Elec inc '75	31½	30½	30⅞
1 Leh & NY 4s '45	37½	37½	37½
5 Leh C&N 4½s'54A	61	61	61
8 Leh Val HTermls'54	44	43½	44
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	22	22	22
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	21½	21½	21½
14 Liggett & M 7s'44	129	128¾	129
1 Liggett & M 5s'51	126	126	126
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47	110	110	110
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	84	83¾	84
3 Long Isl unif 4s'49	83	83	83
3 Lorillard Co 5s'51	121½	121½	121¾
2 Louisia & Ark 5s'60	82¼	82	82
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	97	97	97
1 LouAN 4½s 2003	90	90	90
4 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	84	84	84
1 Maine Cen 4½s'60	44	44	44
16 Manati Sug 4s'57	32½	32¼	32¼
17 Manhat Ry 4s'90	33	32	33
11 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	31	30½	31
1 Man RR 6s L 4s '39	100	100	100
5 Market St Ry 7s'40	59	58	58
2 McKes&Rob 3½s'50	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
3 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Midland RRNJ 5s'40	15	15	15
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	9½	9½	9½
25 Mo-Ill 5s'59	45	43¾	45
3 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	41	40	41
16 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	18½	18	18⅜
2 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	34⅜	34	34
1 Mo Pac 5½s'49	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
13 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
21 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	19½	19¼	19½
12 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	19½	19½	19½
26 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	19½	19½	19½
25 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	19½	19¼	19¼
14 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
4 Mob&O Montg 5s'47	23½	23½	22½
3 Mob & Oh 5s'38	32	32	32
17 Mob & O 4½s'77	29½	28¼	28⅞
5 MonWPa Pb Bv 6s'65	99⅜	99¼	99¾
29 Mont Pow 3¼s'66	99	98½	98⅞
2 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	51	51	51
1 Mount St T&T 3¼'68	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Mutual Un Tel 5s'41	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5 NashCha&StL 4s'78	71	71	71
13 NatDairy3¾s'51ww	104	103¾	103¾
13 NatDistPr4½s'45	106½	106½	106½
1 Nat Gypsum 4½s '50	104½	104½	104½
26 Natl Steel 4s '65	108	107½	108
5 NET&T5s'52	124½	124½	124½
1 NJPow&L 4½s '60	107½	107½	107½
4 NOGtNorSs'63	72	72	72
6 NOPubSv8s'52A	101⅜	101¼	101¼
8 NOPubSv5s'55 B	101	100½	100⅞
1 NOrl&NE 4½s '52	53	53	53
1 NOTex&M 5s '54 B	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 NOTex&Mexs'56 C	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
29 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63	62	63
3 NYC 4½s 2013 A	56⅜	56¼	56⅜
3 NYC cn 4s '98	66	66	66
6 NYC 3¼s '52	67	66½	67
45 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	57¼	56	57
10 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	60	60	60
18 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	98½	96¼	98½
2 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	54¾	54	54¾
32 NYCh&StL 4½s'78	48¾	47¾	48¾
3 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	70	70	70
2 NY Conn 4½s '53	103⅝	103½	103⅝
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	57½	57½	57½
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	107	107	107
2 NY G El H&P 5s '48	123¾	123¾	123¾
3 NY G El H&P 4s '49	116¼	116¼	116¼
44 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	15	14⅝	15
13 NYNH&H 4½s '67	14⅞	14½	14½
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	8½	8½	8½
1 NY Tel 4½s'39	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 NY Tel 3¼s'68 '67	110	110	110
21 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	4½	4½	4½
15 Niag Falls P 3¼s'66	100	100¾	100¾
1 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	96	96	96
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	18	18	18
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	106¼	106	106¼
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	104	104	104
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	104	103½	104
20 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68	66¾	68
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	60½	60½	60½
2 Nor Pac 4s '97	84	83¾	84
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	51	50¼	50¼
6 Ohio Ed 4s '67	105¾	105¾	105¾
19 Ohio Ed 4½s '65	105¾	105¾	105½
7 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	100½	100¼	100½
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	113¼	113¼	113¼
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	103¼	103	103¼
9 Otis Steel 4½s '62	74½	74½	74½
10 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
8 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	107⅜	107	107⅜
4 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	68	67⅞	68
2 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Pen Co 3½s '41 B	101	101	101
1 Pen Co 4s '63	95¾	95⅜	95¾
7 Pen Co Del 4½s '77	94	94	94
15 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	104½	105¼	104¼
6 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104⅛	104	104⅛
26 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
8 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	83¼	83	83
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	92⅜	92½	92⅜
6 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	92¼	92¼	92¼
10 Pen RR 4s '43	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	87	86½	86½
9 Pen RR 3¼s '52	81¼	80½	81¼
1 Peoria&PekUn5½s '74	103	103	103
7 Pere Marq 5s '56	70½	70	70½
2 Pere Marq 4½s '80	63	62	63
22 PhelpsDodge3½s '52	113¼	112¾	113¼
6 Phila Co 5s '67	96¾	96½	96¾
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110	110	110
3 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	4½	4½	4½
1 PhReadC&I 5s '73	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Philippine Ry 4s '37	15¾	15¼	15½
14 Phillips Pet 3s '48	110	109¾	110
4 PCC&StL 4½s'77

G. O. P. in Senate and House Demand Relief Politics Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

committee that its investigation of efforts to control and coerce the votes of relief beneficiaries in Kentucky revealed "a deplorable situation" and facts that "imperil the right of the people to a free and unpolluted ballot";

3. Indictments by grand juries investigating the spending of relief funds that charge illegal and criminal activities;

4. Voluminous reports, many documented, published in reliable and reputable newspapers and periodicals citing instances of political coercion of relief beneficiaries.

Included among signatories were the outstanding senatorial and House candidates from New Hampshire to Oregon, and probably the list would have comprised all such Republican candidates had it been possible to get in touch with them.

The New Jersey Probe

The Sheppard Committee's New Jersey probe promises to turn into one of the most sensational investigations it has held. W. Warren Barbour, G. O. P. candidate for the Senate running against William H. J. Ely, Democrat, brought charges that, in the area dominated by Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City "wholesale frauds are contemplated" by the Democratic organization.

Former Senator Barbour charges that between 35,000 and 40,000 fraudulent names will be added to the lists before next Tuesday, and that floaters will be permitted to vote so that a total of some 60,000 to 80,000 fradulent votes will be recorded in Hudson County alone.

The Committee's investigation found strong indications of fraud and so stated. In a 1937 election, all five Democratic nominees in one Jersey City ward received the same number of votes in 10 districts except Mayor Hague, who got one vote more in each district. Sixteen Democratic candidates in District 1 of Ward 1 got exactly the same vote, and the Republican candidates got one vote each, although two years before the Republicans had got 77 votes.

Seeking to trace 38 registered voters, only 10 were found at addresses given, and of the remaining 28 one was certified by the Post Office as passed on, and 27 as unknown.

As to another subject before the Committee—contribution to senatorial or other individual campaign funds by federal employees—the Sheppard Committee deferred a final ruling. It has found that some years ago the Attorney-General's Office held such contributions to be proper. It is the Committee's view that they are contrary to law.

Both Senators Robert J. Bulkley (D) of Ohio and Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, reported such contributions. Senator Van Nuys has turned his over to the Indiana State Democratic Committee either for its own use, if that is legal, or to be returned to the donors.

Farley Pushes Ely for Senate As Supporter of Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2—The oar of James A. Farley, Democratic National Chairman is in the New Jersey political pond, stroking for William H. J. Ely, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate against E. Warren Barbour, Republican nominee. Mr. Farley crossed the Hudson River from New York to Hackensack to lend his aid to put Mr. Ely over at the polls on Nov. 8, declaring that the Democratic candidate was "superbly qualified" to represent the people of New Jersey "in the greatest deliberative body in the world."

It is "extremely important," the Democratic National Chairman said, "that the friends of President Roosevelt respond to his request to support proponents of the New Deal in the Nov. 8 election. There is no justification for any man or woman who believes in our President to disregard his appeal to the voters of New Jersey to send to Washington my good friend and your food friend, Harvey Ely."

Mr. Farley struck out sharply at the "blind indifference" he charged against the Republican Party, at the same time avowing that the Democrats stood on their record in office; and added:

"In this age of force and dictatorship, an era so grave that many people despair of the future of humanity, President Roosevelt has demonstrated to all the world that it is possible to put through a wise and workable program of social reform under a democratic form of government.

"In this coming election, the American people will determine at the polls whether they wish to go with Roosevelt or back to the dangerous reactionary philosophy which prevailed under Mr. Hoover. They will have a chance to stand by Roosevelt or to tie his hands with a hostile Congress."

Harry M. Woodring, Secretary of War, and Charles A. Edison, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, already have been in New Jersey to speak for Mr. Ely; and two other New Deal leaders are due this week to join in the Ely campaign. They are Senator Lester Hill of Alabama, who speaks in New Brunswick today, and Representative Samuel Rayburn of Texas, Majority Leader of the House, who will address a rally in Newark on Thursday. Mr. Edison will make another speech in Camden on Friday.

The Barbour campaign swings into Cape May County this week, after a demand on Mr. Ely that he go on record whether he favors a sales tax or the placing of an income levy on New Jersey workers with small incomes, to pay off the increasing national indebtedness. The Republican candidate warned that the mounting Federal debt must eventually be met.

"In your candidacy for the United States Senatorship from New Jersey," he said in a letter to Mr. Ely, "you have publicly declared you will be 100 per cent behind the policy of the present Administration. This is equivalent to admitting that, if elected, you intend to be only a rubber-stamp Senator with no will, purpose or intelligence of your own. It means that you have repudiated in advance all obligations as a representative of the people of New Jersey to consider at any time their wishes, needs or interests against the encroachment of the Federal power."

Masterpieces Go on Display For Philadelphia Art Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3—More than 700 works of art are on view in windows of downtown Philadelphia stores, and special exhibitions are open to the public in 14 public and private schools and other institutions, as Philadelphia celebrates Art Week. Other exhibits have been arranged by various women's clubs.

There is a special exhibition of the work of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, Philadelphia sculptor, in Newman's Galleries, and another of Violet Oakley's paintings in Whitman's. Miss Oakley is also a Philadelphian.

Tree Planted on Campus

At the University of Pennsylvania, a tree was planted on the campus Nov. 2 in memory of Dr. George Walter Dawson, President of the Philadelphia Water Color Club for 25 years.

In private and public schools, and at various public meetings, special art talks are being given by authorities on different art media.

Art Week was sponsored by the American Artists Professional League. Mrs. E. Clinton Rhoades of Germantown, Pennsylvania State Chairman, was director of the Philadelphia arrangements.

Earle Outlines Aims

Gov. George H. Earle wrote to Mrs. Rhoades: "Unlike the earlier days when works of art were the prized possession of the few, our modern age has brought art objects into the shops, the home, and the lives of all our people. As a consequence, we all enjoy the opportunities of choice, arrangement, and use of the many art objects that improve our appearance, cheer our homes, and enrich our community life.

"Pennsylvania is famous for her art, her painters, her sculptors, and her builders. Her artisans are known the world round. In their creations we find the highest realization of the talents of our people.

"Notwithstanding the ever-increasing interest in the arts in American life, the observance of Art Week from Nov. 1 to 7, should stimulate lectures on art in various assemblies, as well as encourage art exhibitions in our schools, colleges, museums, galleries, and shop windows—and thus render a great service in bringing art to the children, youth and adults of the Commonwealth."

Nominations Asked For Mother's Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Nominations are now in order for "the American Mother of 1939," the Golden Rule Foundation announced Nov. 3. Each year the Foundation makes a canvass to discover the mother deemed best qualified to hold this title, which will be bestowed on Mother's Day, 1939.

"Any persons knowing of a neighbor, fellow citizen, or friend whom they think is worthy of consideration for this honor are requested to submit the name and qualifications to the Golden Rule Mother's Day Committee, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York," Charles V. Vikcrey, President of the Foundation, said.

Some of the qualifications listed as essential by Mr. Vickrey are "an outstanding record as a successful mother," courage, moral strength, patience, affection, kindness, understanding, home-making ability.

Eat-More-Fish Drive

DRESDEN (By Mail) (AP)—Hundreds of Saxony cooks and maids will learn about preparing seafood at the North Sea port of Cuxhaven in furtherance of a Government "eat more fish" drive.

Philadelphia Mayor Would Dismiss Drones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Eliminating drones in the city and county service and stretching working hours to at least a seven-hour day would make it possible to reduce department personnel by at least one-half and save Philadelphia several million dollars, City Council was told in a special message from Mayor S. Davis Wilson.

The Mayor pointed out that some departments now work their employees only from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., with an hour for lunch, a working day of four hours. Some employees, principally in county departments, do no work at all, he said.

"The budget for 1939 can be reduced several million dollars if City Council will co-operate with the administration in the matter of reducing personnel in city and county departments," Mayor Wilson's message declared.

Anglo-Italian Pact Wins In Commons Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

pact into force. The statement draws particular interest as it is believed here that to place both parties to the civil war on a belligerent basis would work to the advantage of Gen. Francisco Franco's Insurgents and to the disadvantage of the Spanish Loyalists.

Mr. Butler indicated that the question of belligerent rights will continue to depend upon the non-Intervention Committee. Doubts which this assurance tended to meet has been suggested in the debate by Mr. Philip Noel-Baker and other Labor speakers who had pointed to the bombardment in the North Sea of a Spanish Government ship at that moment by an Insurgent war vessel as evidence that the danger from Spain was still close at hand.

[The Spanish Insurgent motor-vessel Nadir shelled and sank the Spanish Government freighter Cantabria just a few miles outside the territorial waters off the English east coast yesterday.

Survivors of the freighter reaching Cromer, Norfolk, near where the battle started, said the Cantabria defied the "surrender or fight" order signaled from the Nadir. The Nadir shelled the framework of the Cantabria for about three hours and then disappeared.]

Based on Duce's Help

Looking back over the debate, it appears that one of the most moving passages in the Prime Minister's address was his justification of the accord with Italy on the basis, among other things, of Premier Mussolini's intervention with Adolf Hitler to bring about the Munich conference in the darkest hour of the September Czechoslovak crisis.

"If any justification is required for the policy of the Government in closing our differences with Italy, it surely can be found in the action of Signor Mussolini when, at my request, he used his influence with Herr Hitler in order to make time for the discussion which led up to the Munich agreement.

"By that action the peace of Europe was saved," he said.

"Does anybody suppose that my request to Signor Mussolini to interevene would have met that response from him, or indeed that I could have made such a request, if our relations with Italy had remained what they were 18 months ago?"

The Anglo-Italian agreement was designed to be a comprehensive adjustment of all conflicts of interest of the two powers in the Mediterranean, the Near East, Africa, and Spain. Its operation has been in abeyance pending the fulfillment of one prerequisite, "a settlement" in the Spanish war.

Although Mr. Lloyd George did not speak in the debate he has replied in an interview to Mr. Chamberlain's recent House of Commons criticism of his radiocasting to the United States and elsewhere allegations of the "decadence" of Britain. It was a new doctrine for democracy, Mr. Lloyd George said, "that you cannot criticize the Government without being open to charge of fouling your own nest."

Czech Partition

(Continued from Page 1)

tected and promised to aid adjustment of communications between Ruthenia and Slovakia which lost their only mutual railway.

German sources estimated that of the 860,000 persons in ceded territory 720,000 were Hungarian and the rest Slovaks, Ruthenians, and Jews.

In addition to losing Uzhorod, Ruthenia's Capital and the seat of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Czechoslovakia was shorn of Kosice, Munkacs, Lozonz, and Leva, all populous cities.

The arbitrators chose an old census as the basis of the award. The latest 1930 census according to Hungarian figures showed the Hungarians were in the minority in these cities which, in spite of the new census, now become Hungary's. Hungarians asserted the cities originally were Magyar, but admitted they now were in the minority.

Hungary Gets Railway

The new boundary begins in the west at Smoroja, east of Bratislava, proceeds north to Bazin, and then eastward to a point near Tardoskedd along the railway connecting Slovakia with Ruthenia, the railway being ceded to Hungary.

From here it goes northeast to Leva, continuing eastward to Lozonz, Rozsnyo, Kosice, Uzhorod, and Munkacs, here dropping down to the old border east of Bergszasz.

A representative of the Ruthenian delegation said the Government would seek capital wherever it could find it to build a railway line from Pressova to Hust. Hust was chosen as the new Ruthenian Capital to replace lost Uzhorod.

This line would connect Eperjes with the Prague-Pressova line and be the connecting link between Prague and Rumania.

Herr von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano in a joint statement said they looked forward to future power of the Rome-Berlin axis in European politics, and said: "Injustices" of 1919 now have been rectified.

The Ruthenian delegation, however, protested the decision, asserting it did not conform to ethnographical principles proclaimed at the Four-Power Munich Conference Sept. 29.

Five fraternal Ukrainian (Ruthenian) organizations cabled United Ukrainian organizations in the United States, with headquarters in New York, asking for funds to assist the homeland. The message was sent through Dr. Luke Myshuha of Jersey City, who came here with a Ruthenian delegation to add Americans' voice to the defense of the new state.

There are 1,500,000 Ukrainians in the United States, 350,000 in Canada, 300,000 in Brazil, and 100,000 in Argentina.

Polar Cruise

Polar bears have been known to travel from Greenland to Iceland on ice drifts.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce "Double A" Better Books. Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 263, Chicago

Local Classified

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ANTIQUES

POSITIVELY highest prices — Antiques, china, glass, bric-a-brac, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings; appraisals. Rosner, 2266 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 4-8849.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRISTOL, Conn., 3 Woodland St.—7-room apartment, first floor, newly decorated, oil furnace, 2 fireplaces; residential, Hill section; rent $45, including garage. Apply C. B. CASE.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — Mrs. Helen B. Smith, 198 Park Ave., Park Ave. near Goodman. Lady wishes to share her apartment with business woman or teacher. Monroe 7520-J.

BEDDING

MARKS, Bedding Specialists—Hair mattresses converted into innerspring mattresses; box springs sterilized, made over; complete line Simmons products. 431 Amsterdam Ave TR. 7-8195, N. Y. C.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COMPLETE loving home training for children; excellent school; winter sports; some food. Mrs. Irene Lee Ives, 6 Maple St., Lake Placid, N. Y.

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LOVING, quiet home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 N. 5th St., New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired MRS. D. S. ANDREWS. So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St. Baldwin L. I. N Y. Tel. Baldwin 7108.

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Jobs Cut Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2—Relief costs lowered somewhat for September, according to Arthur Mudd, New Jersey Relief Director, who reports a net reduction of 2,070 cases by reason of WPA employment. A total of 228,284 persons received assistance amounting to $1,752,854, which was $17,105 under August of this year, though $612,278 above September of last year. The percentage of population on relief was 5.6, or about one of every 18 persons. For the nine months ending with September, relief disbursements totaled $17,324,972, exclusive of administration, which was $5,607,770, or 47.9 per cent, above last year.

Local Classified

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Will share delightful home, large, sunny room, near bath; call before 10 a. m. or evenings. NAvarre 8-9062.

N. Y. C., 714 West 181st St. (53)—Large, attractive, sunny corner; single, double; refined atmosphere; accessible all transportation; telephone, elevator.

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—Furnished room; light, quiet, private house; near church. Tel. Vir. 7-2311—110-30 Myrtle Ave.

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SAVINGS on all kinds of Sterling and Plated Silverware. Replating. Repairing. A. Einsohn, 507 8th Ave., N. Y. C. VA. 3-7328.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Position as companion; nursing experience; references exchanged; day or week. A. H. C., 130 6th Avenue.

COMPANION, Housekeeper; nursing experience; capable; will travel; Christian Scientist preferred. 132 Delaware St., Syracuse, N. Y. Tel. 5-8685.

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COMPANION-Nurse, cheerful, drives car; free to go anywhere. Write Box T-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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CONNECTICUT

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The many neighborhoods of Bridgeport are served by the many Logan Bros. Stores—each one handy to hundreds of kitchens. It's a fixed habit with many housewives to buy their groceries and household supplies at Logan's, because they know they can depend upon quality and value. You will find scores of Monitor-advertised articles on our shelves.

THE LOGAN BROS. CO.

Gowns Suits Furs *of the Better Kind*

THOMPSON'S

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Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES *A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose*

WALTER R. ROTHE BRIDGEPORT, CONN. *Specialist in Air-Conditioning* Quiet Mav Oil Burner Plumbing and Heating Estab. in 1915

Woman's Drug Store

Yardley Lentheric Houbigant Harriet Hubbard Ayer Lucien Lelong

1278 FAIRFIELD AVE.

Hastings Corset Shop

Over 41 Years of Satisfactory Service

WATERBURY 29 W. Main St. BRIDGEPORT 1026 Main St.

TURKEYS

Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce Vegetables Fruits *to Make the Thanksgiving Dinner a Success*

F. W. BEHRENS, Inc. 192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

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Beautiful Hand-Embroidered MONOGRAM FREE with every purchase of a $2.00 Shirt, $1 Pajamas, 50c Handkerchief or Better NOV. 2 TO 12

Hemenway's Service Station

SOCONY

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Thanksgiving! Holidays Coming! CLUB PLAN SALE of CHINA and GLASS $1 *Down* *Balance Weekly*

HOWLAND'S

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK in Greenwich, Conn.

Member of Federal Reserve System

New England Carpet Cleaning Company

We Clean Anything From Gloves to Rugs

DYEING

169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

SPEEDMASTER Electric Aluminum Tea Kettles, 6 Qts. *Complete with Cord, $8.00* Greenwich Hardware Co.

Flood Light on Our Fortieth Anniversary Watch Our Windows for Specials

The Greenwich Electrical Co.

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'blue coal' Honeybrook Lehigh KOPPERS COKE FUEL OILS Household Fuel Corp.

Frayer & Foster *Hartford Coal Co.* 718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

THE NEW STEINWAY $550

Watkins Brothers, Inc. 241 ASYLUM STREET

CHARLES H. NADEAU PLUMBING and HEATING 71 RUSS STREET CALL 6-1730—2-9002 for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

BE WISE! BUY WISE! An early selection from our PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS entitles you to a splendid assortment at the price you wish to pay.

WITKOWER'S 77 ASYLUM STREET

CAMERA SUPPLIES

The Harvey & Lewis Co. 852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

Squash Pies 3 Sizes

Beroth Bread Shops 559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

HUNTER PRESS Multigraphing Printing, Linotyping Mimeographing 302 ASYLUM STREET Phone 3-7016 *Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service*

MERIDEN

COAL—COKE Fuel, Furnace and Range Oil

TUXIS COAL & OIL CO. 553 North Colony St. Phone 1960

Perfection Is Our Aim The Domestic Laundry Company *Launderers—Dry Cleaners* 136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1903

MIDDLETOWN

WOODWARD DRUG CO. *A Century of Service* COSMETICS *Perfumes* 248 Main St. *Toilet Articles* Phone 2801

SEA FOODS The Middletown Fish Market 99 Center St. John Moore, Prop. Tel. 3020

You're Cordially Invited to WRUBEL'S 38th Anniversary Sale Our greatest selling event of the year with hundreds of opportunities to save.

PELTON'S Try Our Tasty Lunches Delicious Wholesome *Two Convenient Stores* 103 Main St. Phone 1409 186 East Main St. Phone 647

CONROY'S *Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen* 364 Main Street, Middletown, Conn.

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK 189 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal' FUEL OIL COKE Household Fuel Corp. 24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN (Continued)

LeWITT JEWELERS Repair Service — Diamonds Set UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

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Howards CLEANERS.

If You Burn COAL—COKE—OIL *Call* QuinnipiaC COAL Co. 6-1125 344 STATE STREET *Please mention the Monitor.*

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN *Engravers* Christmas Cards Costume Jewelry Chapel Street, at The Taft

Esso Gasoline Goodyear Tires—Service Everywhere PARKING CHARLIE'S 255 George St. 8-5722

Mary Lyons *Dresses, Suits, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie* 140 ORANGE STREET

SYKES & LIBBY INC. *Jewelers* Fine Watch Repairing Our Specialty 808 CHAPEL STREET

Ann Allen Gowns 2K Whitney Avenue (New Haven, Conn.

Established 1900 MICHAELS *Jewelers Silversmiths* Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven 926 Chapel Street, Corner Temple

The John E. Bassett & Co. Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE 754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Wilson's Fish Market 196 STATE STREET Sea Grill and Oyster Bar Finest in Sea Food WE DELIVER 6-3126

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658 9 A. M. to 11 A. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS Clothiers and Furnishings *TWO STORES* Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The STAMFORD DEPT. STORE Atlantic and Bell Streets Stamford, Conn. *Desirable Merchandise Consistent Low Prices*

REEFER COATS in Tweeds—black and other colors so smart and practical 16.95 to 39.50

FRANKEL'S 262 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD Charge Accounts Invited

THE C. O. MILLER CO. BANK STREET—Connecticut Corner Headquarters for Lewis Hosiery [*Made by the Renowned Makers of Lewis Purses*]

FUR COATS of every description, highest quality and value, dependable fur dealers for 38 years. M. MOLTASCH & SON 278 Main St., Stamford

FUEL OILS BURNERS BURNER SERVICE Patterson & Guilbert INCORPORATED 865 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2138

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

SPECIAL KENNETH MACKENZIE HARRIS TWEED TOPCOATS $29.95 Value $35.00 FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC.

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY *Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning* PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Brown Brothers Ideal "ONE PARK ROW" Market PHONE 4-1193

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal' Honeybrook Lehigh KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL Citizens Coal Co. 43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc. *"It Pays to Shop at G. B. & H."* We Have an Up-to-Date Boys' Department Just now we are showing a special to $1.69. Special price $1.00

The Miller & Peck Co. New Colors—Real Warm All Wool Blankets and Only $4.98 each. *Double Bed Size*

FASHIONS BLAKESLEE FURS QUALITY PRICE STORE — 99 NORTH MAIN ST.

A Complete Selection of FUR TRIMMED COATS *in our Coat Salon* Sugenheimer's 64 Bank Street

New Line of SUITS and TOPCOATS *Special Price From* $17.50 to $25 E. MINICUCCI Custom Tailor and Clothier 332 East Main Street Phone 3-2698

See the "BENDIX" Home Laundry Washes, rinses and dries clothes—ready for the line!

HOWLAND-HUGHES Let us prove to you that we can wash your clothes clean and economically. Maids and washing machines cannot produce as satisfactory results. PERRYS PHONE 3-3161

Sterling Silver Candlesticks for the Thanksgiving Table. $3.50 a pair and up W. E. PIERPONT, Inc. *Jeweler* 159 Bank Street

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers telephone Plaza 6625 Hours 9 to 5 daily; Sat. 9 to 1 ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thomsen-Ellis Co. *Creative Printers for Over 30 Years* Gay and Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760 *New York Office:* WOOLWORTH BLDG.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Holmes Bros. *Florists* 20 Steuben St. Albany, N. Y. Green Houses Western Ave.

A Fine Women's Shop MUHLFELDER'S 55 NORTH PEARL STREET Millinery — Shoes Accessories Wearing Apparel

HOAG and TAYLOR *Men's Wear* HATS FOR FALL NOW READY Maiden Lane and James Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

SAVE IN MYERS
Maiden Lane Budget Shops
Complete Assortments
Remember, "You Know What You're Getting When You Buy It at Myers!"

HARRY SIMMONS CO.
"Dependable Furniture Since 1885"
Furniture today is a real investment.
Why not spend part of that **Christmas Check** where your dollar will buy quality at a saving?
Madison Avenue and Broadway

WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.
We're "fixin' up" our store for you. You'll appreciate the new arrangements on our first floor.
Use Your CHARGA-PLATE

Make Your Selection NOW
for Suits, Topcoats and Stetson Hats
BOYCE & MILWAIN
66 and 68 STATE STREET

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

When You Think of
FURS
Think of
COTRELL and LEONARD
472 BROADWAY, ALBANY, N. Y.

Pewter Pitcher Coffee Shop
215 LARK STREET
LUNCHEON—DINNER
50c to $1.00
Tel. 4-4823

WILKE'S
Fine Odorless Garment Cleaning
for "Colors That Sing"
DIAL 4-1251

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064: 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave., Dial 7-2349
Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

November...Sisson Month
in the Triple Cities . . . 17 days of intensive selling marked by special purchases at the neatest savings of the year.
Sisson Bros. - Weldon Co.
ESTAB. 1842

PURNER'S MILLINERY
and
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
118 Washington Ave., Endicott, N. Y.

Lawrence Paint Company
162 WASHINGTON STREET
PAINT—Introduce new beauty inexpensively with Sherwin-Williams Paints

Are You Proud of Your Home?
Do you like to entertain your Friends there, or is it a little out of date? A few new pieces of furniture, some new drapes and smart wall paper will make it 1938. Our interior decorating departments are always at your service
at McLEAN'S
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

Featuring beautiful I. Miller Shoes. Among other shoes here are Foot Savers, Dr. Locke's, Vitality, and also Florsheim and Bostonians
I. MILLER Beautiful Shoes

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Cosmetics
Tel. 6260—6261
71 PONDFIELD ROAD

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3393

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 9717

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
66 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-7 p. m. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your Charge Account Invited
HENS & KELLY CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

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Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
QUALITY
SERVICE
COURTESY
A Trial Will Convince You
4949 Main St. Univ. 6600

A. P. ALLINGHAM
REALTOR—APPRAISER
22 Years Active in Buffalo
Real Estate Advisory Service
158 PEARL ST. CL 1120

Reeser Coal Co.
Solid Fuels for Domestic and Industrial Use
431 Woodward Ave., Univ. 4701, 4702

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
LIGHT CARTING
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

Phone GArfield 0078
BUFFALO'S! LARGEST! QUALITY!
DRY CLEANERS
At Popular Prices!
BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS
40 High St. 152 Elmwood Ave.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

AAA Coal & Coke Co.
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Try our laundered Coal
Try our Domestic Coke
Try our Wood
Try our Coal Budget Plan
PHONE HU 1580

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

CORTLAND

G. H. WILTSIE
We announce the opening of our newly arranged gift and home furnishings department, occupying our basement floor. You are invited to inspect this new set-up.

ELMIRA

SHEEHAN, DEAN & CO.
INCORPORATED
"The Quality Store of Elmira"
1888 — 1938

It Pays to Pay Cash
WERDENBERG'S
Men's and Boys' Wear
Main at Water Street

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 5040

Essoheat
The Perfect Fuel Oil
WILLIAMS & DYE CO., Inc.

The New
Imperial Washable
WALLPAPERS
Cowles Brown & Co.
9 North Main Street

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

Quality Footwear for Women
FOOT REST SHOES, $6.85
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
from $5.00 to $6.00
TIRELESS TREAD SHOES, $3.95
Many styles to choose from.
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

AND NOW—
Approved by the World-Famous American Institute of Laundering
Your Assurance of the Best
ROBISON & SMITH
Launderers and Cleaners

GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
Beautiful Silk Stockings
79c 1.00 1.15 1.35
ARGERSINGER'S

SAUSAGE
Yes
Phone your order now for our Home Made Pure Pork Sausage
South Main St. Cash Market
Phone 2591

JACK & JILL SHOPPE
80 North Main Street
A Complete Line of
Infants' or Children's Wear
Gifts and Novelties

ITHACA

HERRON'S—
Shoes for All the Family
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
138 E. State St. ITHACA, N. Y.

Headquarters for
Philco Mystery Control Radios
ROTHSCHILDS

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Frozen Foods, with flavor sealed in, ready to cook or serve.

ATWATER'S
111 E. State St. Phone 2761
CHILDREN'S ALL WOOL SNOW SUITS
$3.98—$6.90
A Fine Selection Attractively Priced
PENNEY'S Ithaca, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

24-Hour Service
Mobilgas
Modern Lubrication Equipment
Washing and Polishing
SOCONY
EMIL JONES
FRIENDLY SERVICE STATION
MAIN AT SIXTH PHONE 7023

Jamestown Made
BLACKSTONE WASHER and IRONERS
Exclusive at
NELSON'S *of Jamestown*
"One of Chautauqua Regions Fine Dept. Stores"

KENMORE

NORGE *Whirlator* OIL BURNER
M. DUSEL—HARDWARE
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Expert Repairing Old Gold Bought
Tel. Larchmont 1536 1935 Palmer Ave.

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HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, GIFTS
G. E. REFRIGERATORS, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, SWEEPERS
1921 PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

Frank hair stylist
72 Merrick Road Baldwin 14 Baldwin 4767

BAY SHORE

Get your home in order for the coming Thanksgiving Day. Prepare by shopping at
Freedman's Dept. Store
A Full Stock of
Florence Range Burners and Oil Heaters
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 West Main Street
Tel. Bay Shore 20

NEW YORK

Long Island

BAY SHORE (Continued)

BAY SHORE
Grand Fruit Market
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
46 E. Main St. Tel. Bay Shore 1654

BAY SHORE—Babylon

FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors: Birds Eye Frosted Foods

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Charles & Co. Products
Prompt Deliveries Tel. Babylon 529
30 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON

O'SHEA BROS.
Prime Meats—Poultry
"Where Quality Reigns Supreme"
BAY SHORE AND BABYLON

BAY SHORE—Islip

ROSCOE C. HAFF
CLIFTON E. SCHLEMMER
Islip Coal & Feed Co.
"You'll like our weigh"
Coal—FUEL OIL—Coke
Bay Shore 1139—PHONES—Islip 1122

DOUGLASTON

Bird's Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston L. I. Tel. Bayside 9-1871, 1872

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684

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Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 399 Central Avenue)

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Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pictures Framing Gifts
The Glasscraft Shop
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Mirrors Venetian Blinds Paintings
Independence 3-4400

J. G. MacDougall, Ltd.
Formerly with Brooks Bros.
Custom Clothing
Ready-to-Wear Clothes
Shirts Neckwear Dobbs Hats
136-68 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Ind. 3-7677 At Bus Terminal

WARM FALL DRESSES
for
SNAPPY FALL DAYS
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

J. WIGOD
The Enterprise Store
Curtains, Draperies, Domestics
36-48 MAIN STREET

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BENDIX DUYSEN, *Delicatessen*
Home Cooking Our Specialty
34-36 Union Street Ind. 3-6677
WE DELIVER

FOREST HILLS

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

CHAS. F. BOERNER
GROCER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-8580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Borsin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain — Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream — Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3681-3

WYND'S . . .
Clothes for Babies, Children . . . Women's Lingerie, Stockings, Housecoats, etc.
110-48 Queens Blvd.
Near Ascan Ave.

Everyone Likes Them!
Flowers!
Plants, Shrubs
for All Occasions
Forest Hills Flower Shop
3 Greenway Terrace Bou. 8-6210

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT

Walk-Over for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
12 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

LITWAK'S
The Place to Buy Your
CURTAINS and DRAPES
80 So. Main Street

VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES
Made to Order and Installed
EDWARD ASHTON
117 Church St. Freeport 5517

Christmas Cards
With Your Name
50 for $1.00
BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
10 Church Street Ph. Freeport 2458

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. Main St. Ph. Freeport 3698
Near Seaman Avenue
Shoes Rebuilt Like New
Expert Workmanship
Courteous Service

VITALIZE your motor
and Enjoy New Car Performance
It Gets All the Dirt
Harrigan & Bonniwell, Prop.
Grove St., cor. Merrick Rd., Freeport

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

WILLARD'S
GIFTS
CHINA — GLASSWARE
"Everything for the Kitchen and Dining Room."
441 Middle Neck Rd., nr. Old Mill Rd.
Phone Great Neck 2704

The Hidden House
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home-Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd G. N. 3695

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters, Leaders Copper and Tin Work. Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
6-8 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You have a date
for Wednesday, November 16th to enjoy our Second Anniversary Dinner and Luncheon
If you were with us last year—we know we can count on you—and if you were not here don't miss our birthday party this year.
We shall look for you.
Hempstead Tea Shop
Special favors for the occasion.
277 FULTON AVENUE

Upholstering, Reupholstering, Draperies, Slip Covers, French, English, Modern or Colonial Houses.
STYLE ART DECORATORS

LUSH PHARMACY
FRONT and MAIN STREETS
Delicious BLUE PLATE . . . 45c
Soda Candy Films Kodaks
Toilet Articles
Free Delivery
Phones Hempstead 62—Hempstead 364

BIRTHDAY SALE
Our entire stock of new Fall Sweaters, Skirts, Gloves, Bags, Hosiery, Lingerie, Sportswear
Reduced up to 33⅓%
CAROL GREEN
253 Fulton Ave., Hempstead
60 So. Main Street, Freeport

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

The Hempstead Red Star
Free Delivery Ph. Hempstead 3274
298 Front Street

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS

RADIO REPAIRS
and INSTALLATIONS
Made by factory trained men using factory equipment and specified factory parts.
RODERICK'S
The Oldest and Largest Radio Store in Jackson Heights
3741 82ND STREET
HA 9-5555

The World Moves so does
LENIHAN, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Local and Long Distance Moving
90-10 Roosevelt Ave. HAv. 4-3700
Crating—Shipping—Packing
ESTABLISHED 1895

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
for Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at lowest prices.
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

Jackson Heights Community Garage, Inc.
The Finest Garage Facilities in Jackson Heights
Lubrication—Accessories—Tires
Roosevelt at 79th Hav. 4-3506—3507

CAMEO SHOPS
Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
80-34 82nd Street Hav 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav 9-2652

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 3-4900
"Ask About Our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

LYNBROOK

The BILTMORE
Adjustable Steel Radiator Shield

Style	Top Width	Adjustable Length	Price
B 1225	9⅝"	13 to 25	$1.29
B 2243	9⅝"	22 to 43	1.49
B 3058	9⅝"	30 to 58	1.99
Special	9¾"	20 to 39	1.00
"Challenger"	9¾"	18 to 35	2 for 98c

M. L. LEVISON
Hardware 35 Atlantic Avenue

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere.

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal White-Red — Fuel Oil
Heidrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

I. JACOBSON & SON
DEPARTMENT STORE
Complete Juvenile Shoe Department
X-ray Shoe Fitting
21 Atlantic Avenue
Next to Queensboro Gas & Elec. Co.

D & J LEVY
Clothes for Men
PREPARE FOR WINTER—See our new stock of Ties, Hickok Belts, Adam Hats, Arrow Shirts, Meyer Gloves, McGregor Winter Sportswear, Interwoven Hosiery.
20 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lyn 635-W

MANHASSET

RENEVA
BEAUTICIANS, LTD.
Each Item 50c — Permanents $5.00

Open Thurs. and Fri. Evenings
Phone Man. 476 486 Plandome Road

Gowns? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

Swezey Coal & Feed Co.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

PORT WASHINGTON

CHEVROLET **LYONS** CHEVROLET Inc.
Established 1928
11 Haven Ave., Port Washington
2496 Northern Blvd., Manhasset
Sales — Service
Dependable Used Cars

QUEENS VILLAGE

Faust Bros.
Now serving customers in two communities:
at
219-11 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. HOllis 5-8467
QUEENS VILLAGE
and at the new
FAUST SUPER-MARKET
(Self-Service)
Tulip and Plainfield Avenues
Floral Park
"Quality Foods at Low Prices"

Get Your Stetson Hat and Manhattan Shirts at
Queens MEN'S Shop
218-29 Jamaica Ave. HOllis 5-1937

J. H. PAULI
Meats of Quality
Fancy Groceries
216-03 JAMAICA AVE.
Phones Hollis 5-5231, 5-5232

Marjay
LADIES' TOGS
SPORTSWEAR, FLEXEES CORSETS, Van Raalte Underwear and Gloves, BARBIZON and SEEMPRUFE SLIPS.
219-23 JAMAICA AVENUE

A Small Deposit Will Hold
Christmas Gifts
until they are wanted. See our beautiful lamps, tables, and sofa pillows.
Queens Upholstery Shop
C. H. Millstein, 215-37 Jamaica Ave.

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMIDT
Delicatessen

Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill. 2-4001

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 7-8636—8637

Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. CLeveland 3-9932
106-11 Jamaica Ave.

Licensed Electricians Vir. 7-5392
GEBERTH & PLATZ
105-02 Jamaica Avenue
Radio—Vacuum Cleaners
Electrical Appliances
SERVICE AND REPAIRS

The Smart Shop
EDITH SCHWARTZ
Millinery
Fur and Fabric Hats
From your own material or ours.
106-13 JAMAICA AVENUE
(Our Only Store)

CHECKER DINER
117-08 Hillside Avenue, opp. Keith's
Home-cooked Dinner . 50c
Special Lunch 25c
13 Years in Richmond Hill

Miller Auto Repair Service
GAS SUNOCO OILS
8701 104th Street Vir. 7-9646

FRANK H. DUNSTATTER, Inc.
Stetson Hats
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Florsheim Shoes
116-11 JAMAICA AVENUE
Also: 71-17 Austin St., Forest Hills

EXCLUSIVE—YES
But Never Expensive
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
Children's Outfitters
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill
90-13 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

WALK-OVER
Camisole Cabana
Romantic revival of scallop edging and dainty draw strings. Makes sentimental trifles of your feet. Luxuriously comfortable Cabana fit. All leathers.

TOLLEY'S
115-15 Jamaica Avenue
X-RAY FITTING

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

SPRINGER'S
Ladies' and Men's Wear
LOCAL AGENT
Ladies' Berkshire Hosiery
116-16 JAMAICA AVENUE

Red Diamond Coal Co., Inc.
Coal - Koppers Coke - Fuel Oil
Our Telephone Never Sleeps
Cleve. 3-2300 119-15 Jamaica Ave.

Jeanne's Dress Shoppe
A fine assortment of Winter Dresses at various prices
ALL SIZES
114-08 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-0494

JEWELRY
E. D RUMMEL
Jeweler—Watchmaker
116-19 Jamaica Ave. near 117th
PHONE RICHMOND HILL 2-2283

Christmas Photographs
Home or Studio Settings
B. Moreland Buxton
130 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. CIr. 6-1094

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Budget Your Home

Refurnish
There's inspiration for refurnishing in our displays of traditional and modern styles of furniture.
CHAS. FRIEDOPFER
9206 Jamaica Avenue
Vir. 7-1189 — 7-1190

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-19 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel
FRED KLIEFUSS
Confectionery
HOME MADE
FRENCH ICE CREAM
Also FINE ASSORTMENT OF
SELECT CANDIES
95-19 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-9778

Perrin Engineering Company
- Oil Burners
- Radios
- Electric Refrigerators

Installation and Maintenance Service
ESTAB. 1918
8722 JAMAICA AVE. VIR. 7-0611—7-0618

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787
Phone Rockville Centre 7929
33 S. Park

VALENTE
Your Hairdresser
Hair Styling
Permanent Waving a Specialty

HELEN W. ZEPP, INC.
Real Estate
MORTGAGES INSURANCE
HELEN W. ZEPP, President
Tels. Rockville Ctr. 2222 Res. 609 R. V. C.
140 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Intersection Merrick Rd. and Highway

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2340

$4490—$30 MONTH
—FHA—
BROWER AND RALPH AVENUES
OCEANSIDE
R. WYLK, *Builder* Tel. R. V. C. 1312
LIVING ROOM—WOOD-BURNING FIREPLACE—DINETTE — KITCHEN — BATH—4 BEDROOMS—FULL BASEMENT—ATTIC—OIL BURNER—ATTACHED GARAGE.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE (Continued)

C. Filling Stations, Inc.
South Park and Lincoln Avenues
Mobilgas

Tel. R. V. C. 438
The Rug Store
BESSIE WOLF, Prop.
Headquarters for "ARMSTRONG'S LINOLEUM"
276 Merrick Road

ROY WENTZEL FUEL CO.
ESSO · BLUE · KOPPERS
OILS · COAL · COKE
404 Long Beach Rd., Ph. R. V. C. 4426

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Laurelton 8-2708 — *Gas Burners, Oil Burners*
PLUMBING
SORENSEN'S *HEATING*
216-12 Merrick Rd.
Springfield Garden, L. I.

MAMARONECK

Tek — BETTER SHAPE, BETTER BRISTLES
The modern tooth brush that fits the inside curve of the teeth.
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoer
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
for as Little as
$1.00 Per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL — COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St., Ph. Oakwood 9046

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Pair 4-2800 — Oak 2600

VAN PRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and FOWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2154 — 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

Leab & Meyers
Oldest established Jewelers in Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 6143 — 7 Gramatan Ave.
JAMES D. ROUGH — EDITH C. BARLETTA

The Flower Shoppe, Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Near Prospect Ave. Ph. Oakwood 0101

NEWBURGH

SINCLAIR
Super Flame Oil For Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. — Tel. 3111

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in Apparel for Women and Children
81 Water St. Newburgh, N. Y.

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water St.
Good clothes since 1920—
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers.

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH (Continued)

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

Wolkoff Fur Shop
Remodeling — Storage
Manufacturing
Furs Made to Order
15 Colden Street — Tel. 835

MOE MEYER STORE
Millinery
87 Water St. — Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate. PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road, New Rochelle

New Rochelle Trust Company
Main Office: 542 Main Street — Branch Office: 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 North Avenue — N. R. 5456

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
Guernsey Milk
Direct From Our Farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
PHONE 8010

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
QUALITY MERCHANDISE AT CONSISTENTLY LOW PRICES
Other Stores Throughout Westchester

THE CAKE BOX
Tea Room
DELICIOUS HOME COOKING
LUNCHEON—DINNER
111 Centre Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y. — N. R. 6112

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 — Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

Henry Hairdresser
Featuring
ROSE LAIRD COSMETICS
TELEPHONE NEW ROCHELLE 3532
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

SLOAN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
LUNCHEONETTES
596 Main St. — New Rochelle 8876

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah — Hamilton 8080

NEW ROCHELLE
HOUSE OF MUSIC
- SHEET MUSIC
- MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
- PIANO TUNING
- INSTRUMENT REPAIRS
- RECORDS

Compare our Quality and Service
76 Centre Ave. — New Rochelle 4317

GREGORY'S
Headquarters for
BARBIZON LINGERIE
Corsets fitted and altered by expert corsetieres
524 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue — N. R. 6017

- GREETING CARDS
- STATIONERY
- FOUNTAIN PENS
- BOOKS

Agnes Meagher
(Formerly of Tanner's)
576 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(Proctor Building)

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
"Everything for Gift-giving"
Main St. at Maple Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9:11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEN'S WEAR
Cutaway Suits, $34.50 — Suits and Topcoats, $22.75 to $35 — Overcoats, $22.75 to $40 — Manhattan Shirts, $2 — Colin Bros. Shirts, $1.39 and up — Fownes Gloves, Silk, $1.25.
COLIN BROS. 1070 Flatbush Ave. Nr. Beverly Road
OPEN EVENINGS

For **'blue coal'**
Call Glenmore 5-8672
"Ask about our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

TILE CONTRACTOR
Bathrooms, Kitchens, Vestibules, Fireplaces
Modernizing a Specialty
JOHN N. GLOVER
2458 Nostrand Ave. — NAvarre 8-0010

Diamond & Haberer
TYDOL SERVICE STATION
6401 Fort Hamilton Parkway
SHore Road 5-9543

Manhattan

RE 2-5493 — Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated

WADSWORTH 3-1850, 1861
Orders Called For and Delivered
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
High Grade
Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
810 West 187th Street, New York City
Nr. Ft. Washington Ave.

Arthur H. Cohen
INSURANCE
505 Fifth Ave. — MU 2-3224

ALVIN C. HIRSCH
Certified Public Accountant
11 Park Place, New York City
BArclay 7-3100
Residence—480 East 21st Street
Brooklyn, N. Y. — BUckminster 7-0567

Staten Island

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

MARY LEA JOHNSON
801 Castleton Ave. at Davis, W. N. B.
Daytime and Evening Dresses
Sportswear
Tel. GIbraltar 2-5349

SONIA PYT BEAUTY SALON

801 Castleton Avenue
Cor. Davis Avenue
West New Brighton
Phone Gib. 2-7174
PERMANENTS
We carry a full line of our own cosmetics and invite your inquiries. Consultation free.

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine FARMS
UNEXCELLED GRADE A MILK
IN CREAM TOP BOTTLES
Phone 2327
If you live in HARMON, OSSINING or CROTON call CROTON 664 for direct service

Van Cortlandt Dairy
All Grades of Milk
Cream—Real Churned Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese
Phone — PEEKSKILL OSSINING MAHOPAC
2100 — 1260 — 2141

For Best Results Use
Keystone Paint
FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave. — Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

M. A. BURNS MARKET

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
943 Second Street
Telephone 433

PELHAM

GRISTEDE BROS., Inc.
Superior Markets
125 Fifth Ave. Tel. Pel. 3320 — *Free Delivery Service* — 299 Wolf's Lane Tel. Pel. 3300
We Appreciate Your Green Slips

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

NEW YORK

PELHAM (Continued)

MRS. G. A. HULT, Mgr.
THE PELHAM DELICATESSEN, Inc.
BAKERY
Pumpkin, Mince, Apple Pies.
All Sizes Candy Apples on Stick.
107 Wolf's Lane Phone 2179 Pelham, N. Y.
Near New Haven Station

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemum, Potted Plants
Cut Flowers, Corsages
Pelham 3389 — 211 Wolfs Lane

A. J. Fleischmann
PELHAM HEIGHTS MARKET
City Dressed Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
Groceries, Beverages, Fruits and Vegetables
213 WOLF'S LANE
Telephones, Pelham 1648—1647

POUGHKEEPSIE

SALE!
Finer Fur-Trimmed
COATS
Featuring new ways of using fur . . . fur sleeves, fur boleros, fur muffs.
$36
Regular $49.75 Values

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
CHRYSANTHEMUMS
Are in Season
There is little else more pleasing than a GIFT of beautiful "MUMS."

The Saltford Flower Shop
286 MAIN STREET — PHONE 538

BAUER'S *for*
SPORTSWEAR . . .
JACKETS - SKIRTS
SWEATERS - BLOUSES
DRESSES - COATS - SUITS
260 MAIN STREET

Fresh, Large, Tender
HOT POPCORN
Seasoned as You Like It
The KARMELKORN *Shop*
15 ACADEMY STREET

— For Your Bridge Party —
Dainty Rolls—Baby Cup Cakes
Petits Fours—Tea Cakes
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street — Phone 3503

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen. 6037
9 A. M.-9 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Elder's Market
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East — Glen 6161

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Edward's
Rochester's Thrift Center

The CORNUCOPIA INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS (Continued)

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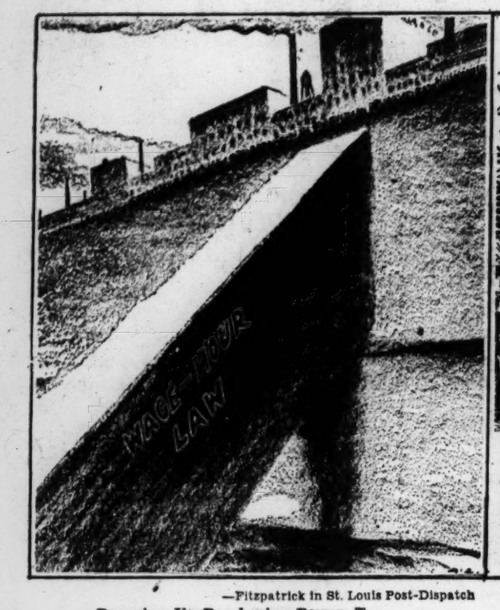
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Propping Up Purchasing Power, Too

—Ding in Des Moines Register
Wages and Hours and Hours and Hours

BUSINESS
Ford May Recall 35,000 to Their Jobs
Freight Loadings Estimated at New High for Year
BOO-HOO-THE COUNTRY'S GOIN' TO THE DOGS!

—Talburt in Cleveland Press
Looks Like the Boys Need a New Wailing Wall!

—Ding in Des Moines Register
His Share

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
"The Honorable Door Is Still Open"

Roger P. Scroggins

Boston Common Agog

To say that Boston Common was agog would be to say only a part, possibly half, of it. Not the Common alone, but the adjacent Public Garden, which lies across Charles Street, was stirred by the same expectancy. It was a less boisterous sort of expectancy, of course, as might be expected, but it was there just the same, and gave a certain something to the air of the Garden. In short, the Garden, too, was agog. And there you have the reasons why it would be saying only half of it to say that the Common was agog.

Fib, chief and most resourceful of Boston Common's sparrow population, put the situation neatly. He flittered to a full stop on the smooth surface of the Mall where Florrie, the pompous pigeon,

Everybody Is Ready for the Big Welcome.

watched with one eye the ebb and the flow of things.

"Everybody (gasp) can (gasp) hardly (gasp) wait!" said Fib; and the gasps between the words showed excitement at its peak.

"Everybody?" said Florrie, with a note of restraint, possibly rebuke.

"Well," said Fib, obviously dampened, "who can wait?"

Florrie uncocked the eye which wasn't watching the ebb and flow, and rolled both eyes. Fib felt that it was Florrie herself who was the exception. Florrie never has been a pigeon to wear her heart on her sleeve.

"Even though it may not be 'everybody,'" Fib said, "it's the biggest day the Common has had since there were four parades, two band concerts, a hurricane, a marble tournament, and a Christmas tree, all in one."

Florrie strutted to the edge of the Mall, so full of natural dignity that she ignored two peanuts lying within easy pecking distance. (Fib, a lad with a minimum of pride, ate the peanuts.) "You know, my Fib," she said, "or you should know, that a marble tournament and Christmas trees do not come at the same season of the Common year."

Fib swallowed the last vestige of peanut, and being full of food, was also full of conciliation. "Right you are," he said. "But even so, the Common will not have many days as exciting as tomorrow." Seized with the details, he poured them forth. "Levi is so that he can't speak. I never have seen a turtle, especially an orphan turtle, so eager. John Boom floats on top of the water, his face one broad smile. Neck and Crop tell everyone they see that they're coming tomorrow. Bert has a bouquet of zinnias. The Squiffe-trees have gathered almost a bushel of acorns, and the youngest Squiff knows where they are. Osmun, their nephew, has made a sign in gold and purple letters. I'm told it says, 'Welcome!'"

Florrie's eye was as nearly sympathetic as such an eye can be, for she knew that the reason Fib had to be told what was on the sign was that he can not read.

"Araminta has a new song ready to sing to them," Fib added. "She wrote it herself. And every sparrow and every pigeon and every squirrel is going to carry something and wave it."

Florrie smiled. "That covers about everything," she said. And Fib was so taken with a feeling that she herself was on the verge of enthusiasm, almost, that he rushed into the air to gather more evidence.

Florrie continued watching; and as she watched, something came over her small face that was as near a smile as any expression can be on a pigeon. Fib would have burst his feathers if he could have heard her say to herself, "I can hardly wait! It's months and months since they went away, and perhaps it's years!"

—George L. Moore.

(Boston Common is too agog over the long-awaited return of the Roger P. (for Pilgrim) Scroggins for the whole story to be printed in one day; so watch this space tomorrow.)

Daily Anecdote

Modest Browning

Robert Browning was a modest poet, never averse to comparing his own works unfavorably with those of men whom he considered greater writers than himself. He particularly admired the writings of Matthew Arnold, whom he numbered among his dearest friends.

Returning from a meeting of the committee for a memorial to Arnold, shortly after his passing, Browning remarked sadly to a friend: "I have been thinking all the way home of dear old Mat, and of his hardships. He told me once, when I asked him why he had not written any poetry lately, that he could not afford to do it; but that, when he had saved enough, he intended to give up all other work, and go back to poetry."

Browning paused, and when he continued his voice shook with emotion. "It's very hard," he went on, "that a useless fellow like me should have been able to give up all his life to it—for, as I told you, my father helped me to publish my early books—while a splendid poet like Arnold could not afford to write the poetry we wanted of him."

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: "There are 53 hidden taxes in a loaf of bread," and if it upsets you, you can eat around them.

Montreal Star: An anti-gambler says it would be interesting to know what the average backer of horses does with his winnings. His what?

Lucerne's Famous Fountain

Monitor Camera Club from Miss Boyle, Knutsford, Cheshire, England

The Fritschi Fountain in the Kapell-Platz Is a Beauty Spot in Switzerland's Famous Tourist Center.

Party Fun

Eating Relay

Place on each of two trays several pieces of food: an orange, an apple, a small pile of crackers, a pickle, a piece of cheese, a peanut butter sandwich, raw cranberries, etc. Have the trays identically supplied. Have two teams selected, the number on each corresponding to the number of pieces of food on each tray.

At a signal, one member of each team chooses something to eat, eats it, and whistles as a signal for the next on his side to choose something, etc. The team finishing first may be awarded a prize.—J. C. R., Spearville, Kan.

Instruction

We must not contradict, but instruct him that contradicts us; for a madman is not cured by another running mad also.—Antisthenes.

Quotation for Today

WE MUST not let go manifest truths because we cannot answer all questions about them.—JEREMY COLLIER.

In Lighter Vein

Sidelight on Democracy

"There's a boy in Europe who has won a philosophy degree at the age of fourteen!"

"Well, in these times they all get pretty philosophical at an early age over there."

Fish Story

First: "You should have seen the fish I caught last week. It was so big it pulled me into the river."

Second: "Got a good wetting, I suppose?"

First: "Oh, no; thank goodness, I landed right on top of the fish."—Wall Street Journal.

Problem in Arithmetic

Father: "You have been calling on my daughter for more than a year. What are your intentions?"

Young Man: "I had hoped, sir, to become an addition to your family."

Father: "Nothing doing in addition, young fellow. You'll have to subtract."—Christian Advocate.

Wrong Place

An assistant in the Post Office was trying to explain something to a lady when a red-faced man dashed in and demanded a stamp. The assistant looked at him, then continued with the lady.

"I say," the man shouted, "I've a train to catch!"

The clerk turned to him and said quietly, "Did you say you had a train to catch?"

"I did," came the reply.

"Well," the clerk continued, "it's a railway station you want, not a Post Office."—Montreal Star.

No Imitation

"See that fellow giving imitations over there? What does he always remind you of?"

"The $10 I owe him."—Long Beach Sun.

Esplanade Epilogue

Boston

Fred McC— is a young man living north of Boston. He owns his truck and drives it daily on contract jobs. Fred learned that there was an elderly man in his neighborhood who had formerly been a professional musician, and who would enjoy keenly the concerts on the Esplanade if he had a means of transportation.

At once, Fred offered to drive him down to Boston several times. This represented a sacrifice on Fred's part, since he had to drive along the hot streets all day, and naturally liked to rest when evening came. Furthermore, Fred said he had been "raised on jazz" and he was sure the symphonic music would be too "highbrow" for him to understand.

But a pleasant experience brought Fred the reward he had not sought. He sat quietly by the cool river, watching the silhouettes of the musicians in the golden shell, hearing the faint sounds of the launches on the Charles, noting the reflected shore lights twinkling in a ballet in the Basin, with the distant lighted dome of Tech like a dream of Greece. The glorious music, written in the language of truth and beauty which all may understand, reached him and touched him deeply.

Now Fred looks forward to enjoying this music in the winter months, this loveliness which has been available on his radio, awaiting the right turn of the dial.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Brrr—*

By LE PELLEY

Hmmm—
TRY OUR SUNDAE
TUBBY—WHY ARE YOU STANDING IN FRONT OF THE SWEET SHOP LOOKING SO GLUM?
IT'S A SURE SIGN WINTER'S COMING, SUSIE...!
I'VE GOT A NICKEL FOR AN ICE CREAM CONE AND I DON'T WANT ONE—!!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Free*

By CARMACK

"Hey!" I wiggled to the Boss-Look at what I've got fastened around my neck!" And I asked him to please hurry and take it off—
But he put it back over my face instead—
Then laughed to beat the band—
But I couldn't blame him when he finally took it off and I saw what it was—Yeow!

The Adventures of Waddles—*'The Play's the Thing'*

By THE HAGERS

OUR PUPPET WOULD DO ANYTHING WHEN JOE AND I PULLED ON A STRING.
"NOW, WADDLES, YOU MUST WRITE A PLAY, A ROLE THE PUPPET CAN PORTRAY.
A PLAY WITH JUST A SOLO PART...." I CLOSED MY EYES PREPARED TO START,
WHEN, "NOW I'VE GOT YOU ALL ALONE!" THE PUPPET! MY, HOW HE HAD GROWN!

What They Say

Pure Laughter

"The laughter of pure affection is more than an echo of the heart's yearnings; it is a simple foretaste of absolute harmony; a liberty bell, chiming in hope and knelling out sorrow."—Harry Gilburg.

High Wages and High Prices

"At the bottom of the depression food prices were, of course, extremely low. What some people forget is that incomes were also low. Consequently, those who say food prices are too high now are really asking for a return to the economic situation of 1932. Some day I hope everyone will respect the simple fact that you cannot have 1932 food prices without also having 1932 wages, 1932 breadlines, and 1932 foreclosures."—Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Some salesmen succeed by earnestness; some by good-fellowship; some by convincing silence.

An Omegram: Kind, king, kink, kine.

Letter Juggling: Hustle, sleuth.

How Many? 1 pig, 19 sheep, 80 chickens.

Fun With Antonyms: Warlike-peaceful; melodious-harsh; lenient-unkind; cheerful-mournful; migratory-permanent; murky-bright; articulate-mute; evident-obscure; pompous-backward; positive-doubtful.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A little sales talk:

TALK TNOKTLKP TQRRKKS UV KNXPKTYPKTT; TALK UV ZAAS-BKOOACTDEF; TALK UV RAPGEPREPZ TEOKPRK.

An Omegram

This is shared by an Oakland, Calif., reader, and calls for the changing of the last letter in each word: By making this change, turn a good disposition into a monarch, then into a curl, and finally into cattle.

Letter Juggling

Two different 6-letter words may be formed from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

E H L S T U

How Many?

A man starting a farm found that he had $100 to be spent for livestock. He wished to purchase just 100 head. Sheep were $5 a head, pigs $1, and chickens were only 5 cents each. How many of each did he buy?

Fun With Antonyms

Ten words and their antonyms to be paired off in the usual manner:

1	warlike	permanent	
2	melodious	bright	
3	lenient	peaceful	1
4	cheerful	obscure	
5	migratory	mute	
6	murky	doubtful	
7	articulate	backward	
8	evident	mournful	
9	pompous	unkind	
10	positive	harsh	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Electing Deficits

WHEN the American people go to the polls next week they will have an opportunity to say whether they wish to continue on the road to national bankruptcy.

They may desire to vote for or against the New Deal. They may wish to reward or punish some representative who voted for or against enlargement of the Supreme Court. They may be primarily interested in labor issues, in unemployment relief, old-age pensions, foreign policy, or farm measures. They may simply like one man or one party. Some local issue may control their choice of a congressman. Yet they will have the opportunity to end government by deficit if they see that as paramount.

Deficits may appear to "just grow" like Topsy. But really they are elected. They appear in Washington after election, but they are produced "back home" at election time. It is in the congressional districts that demands for spending start. It is there that special interest blocs which want subsidies from the Federal Treasury elect deficit-voting congressmen. Of course they do not call demands of one kind or another for government grants deficits—but those demands add up to red figures.

In the last four congressional elections eight national deficits have been chosen. The American people have elected a $20,000,000,000 increase in federal debt. This has gone to many causes considered good and necessary. Causes with strong claims still call for help. The prospect is that there will be a slackening of relief needs. But expenditures as a whole are likely to increase owing to new projects—for armaments, for farm subsidies and for enlarged old-age pensions. Citizens who elect congressmen who offer to carry through these measures are often opposed to federal deficits and inflation. Yet these are the things which add up to deficits.

The question must sooner or later be raised in the Nation as it is in every household when new things are wanted: "Can we afford it?" Often it is easier to answer that question wisely if the purchase is on a cash basis. If citizens would tell their congressmen that they want no more charge accounts, that they want a tax to pay for every new project to spend federal money, they would answer the question more wisely.

For further help in their answer they might consider the fact that deficit government is not now an emergency measure; it appears to be a habit. If Americans are going to stop sliding toward inflation and begin to pay off a new debt almost as great as the war debt they cannot continue with deficits when revenues are high. For the fiscal year ending July 1 Federal income was larger than for any year in the Nation's history with one exception. Still there was a deficit. This year there will be a larger one. Next year and the year after—

The American people can answer that on November 8. Will they elect two more deficits?

Governor for Connecticut

ALTHOUGH there is little expectation that Jasper McLevy, Socialist, will be next Governor of Connecticut, his campaign has interesting significance in the Nutmeg State just now. Upon the size of his vote largely depends whether Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, the former Yale Dean, now in his fourth consecutive term as chief executive of the state, shall continue in office or be displaced by the Republican aspirant, Raymond E. Baldwin.

As Mayor of Bridgeport Mr. McLevy has given an administration that has won wide notice. He points to this record and then reminds voters of the Waterbury municipal graft indictments, and of the Merritt Parkway construction charges and counter charges—involving members of both the Republican and Democratic parties—and pleads for votes both as an endorsement of himself and as a gesture of disdain for what he calls the "double machines."

This appeal has been effective. Political observers are talking of the possibility of his doubling his best previous gubernatorial vote, which was 38,000 in 1934. If he should poll, say, 60,000, it could easily mean electing Mr. Baldwin; for it is believed that Mr. McLevy takes two votes from the Democrats for every one he takes from the GOP. Even with upwards of 650,000 ballots cast, Connecticut contests are usually close enough for such a margin to be a deciding factor.

Because of this secondary effect of their ballots, those contemplating a vote for Mr. McLevy should be just as interested in the Cross and Baldwin candidacies as the straightline Democrats and Republicans. In this regard—in barest essence—the question seems to be whether voters wish to give Governor Cross more time in which to complete his consolidation of Connecticut's government into more modern form (an objective that can only be praised) or whether they wish to give Mr. Baldwin opportunity to prove his claim he can deliver a more economical administration than has Governor Cross.

Totalitarian Arbitration

EXPERTS on minorities have usually estimated the Hungarian population of Czechoslovakia as about 800,000. The Hungarian demands against Czechoslovakia were reported recently as covering as much as 8,000 square miles. Czechoslovakia offered to Hungary, before German-Italian arbitration, 3,800 square miles.

These figures are interesting as bases of comparison with the agreement now reported: approximately 860,000 persons and about 4,900 square miles of territory are ceded to Hungary. They indicate a genuine compromise in the matter of territory, and an apparently nearer approach to settlement on racial lines than was marked out in the Czechoslovakian proposals.

It is only natural that Czechoslovakia should express disappointment at the outcome. Sacrifice after sacrifice—the Sudetenland to Germany, the Teschen district to Poland, and now a slice on the South to Hungary—could hardly leave the Czechs jubilant. And they probably are aware that they owe the arbitrators no thanks for the fact that Czechoslovakia's easternmost province — Ruthenia — was not served up in entirety for division between Poland and Hungary, to give these countries a common frontier. It has been plain that such a territorial arrangement could not serve Germany's program of expansion through Ruthenia toward the Ukraine, since it would put two countries across a path now open by reason of German influence over Czechoslovakia.

Beyond these relatively localized considerations there is also the world-wide one of ascendancy of totalitarianism. The fact that Germany and Italy were the sole arbiters of this latest change in Europe's map speaks volumes. Both Italy and Germany read into it the broadest implications in favor of totalitarianism and at the expense of democracy. However, they both insist on the justice of the change, and if justice really has been served, so—in the long run—has democracy.

Research Examines Itself

SINCE the start of the century, research and engineering have experienced growth in popularity practically unduplicated in history, because the layman, though unable to fathom theory, could easily appreciate applications to everyday living. Now the pendulum seems on the verge of swinging in the opposite direction as leaders in applied science (invention and engineering) point to a decade just passed in which there were few outstanding gains per dollar and manpower expenditure. They comment that further progress "is dependent upon admitting our ignorance instead of hiding it behind high-sounding scientific terms."

General Motors' Charles Kettering observes "some people seem to think that natural science has gone so far that culture and social progress has been unable to keep pace, which of course is foolishness. . . . We don't know very much about anything."

The greatest difficulty research sees on its horizon is the decline of co-operation among established scientific institutions—accentuated partly through individual rivalry for public acclaim or commercial gain, and partly through reduced support by private benefactions at a time when endowment earnings are reduced and taxation discourages charity. The decline of co-operation is quite apparent, for example, in astronomy. An analysis by Yerkes Observatory of the exchange of astronomical publications between nations shows a decrease in subscriptions as large as 80 per cent in some instances.

If present conditions continue, research sees itself looking either to industry for its support—though industry cannot be expected to underwrite much fundamental research for which there is no promise of commercial application—or to government. Whichever way the path lies, top-notch technical men feel that if their profession is to keep its hard-won position, future leaders will need a firmer grasp on the ideal of co-operation, and that this ideal must be pursued internationally. Research can have no artificial boundaries. Progress of individuals or nations depends upon the free exchange of ideas and methods.

New Use for Fortifications

SOME military strategists shook their heads when Czechoslovak lines of fortifications similar to those of the French Maginot line fell into the hands of Germany under the Munich agreement. Secrets of the construction now would be known, they said, and modes of attack. Now it is reported that German artillery has been firing on some of these fortifications and that air forces have been dropping bombs on the concrete shelters to test their efficacy, and Czech newspapers assert the results of the bombardment have been practically nil. Military secrets, of course, are one thing. But it would be rather another, and perhaps an unexpected turn, if the results of the experiments should generate among world military experts added respect for the defensive mechanisms that can be set up against the most modern artillery and aerial bombardment.

Plant Hunter

Book News of the Day

NO ONE can more truthfully claim that THE WORLD WAS MY GARDEN (New York: Scribner. $3.75) than Dr. David Fairchild, plant explorer for the United States Department of Agriculture. His odyssey with Barbour Lathrop in search of new varieties of fruits, cereals, vegetables and other economic plants covered every continent but Antarctica, and to his credit are records in Washington that account for a substantial portion of the 100,000 new plants introduced to America from western Europe, central Africa, India, China and the South Seas.

From Peru came the hairy Peruvian alfalfa so popular in the Southwest; Russia and Siberia yielded ancestors of America's most popular, hard, rust-resistant wheat; Bohemia gave him a new barley and while rummaging around Egypt in search of the tastiest date palm he could find, he shipped home the first rubbery fruits of the sausage tree, the now popular Arabic sorghum, and the rare but highly desirable Egyptian cotton, the pride of all farmers who raise it. While visiting the Valley of Kings, he became quite attached to Queen Hatshepet, she who 2,500 years ago employed the first plant explorers.

His complete loss of heart, however, was to an American girl, Marion Bell, youngest daughter of Alexander Graham Bell. It was she who put a stop to his wanderings. At any rate they were considerably curtailed until son Graham needed expedition experience to broaden his education. Of necessity, Fairchild's connection with Bell allows the reader to catch new glimpses of the inventor's personality little known outside the family, and leads to considerable new knowledge concerning the early days of aviation when Bell, the Wright brothers, Curtiss and others were at work on the first heavier-than-air machines.

Most people have an idea that plant introduction is an easy task, with nothing to do but gather seeds and roots to cover over with dirt. Actually, collecting is fairly easy, if one is willing to go half way around the globe for what is wanted. But then comes a judicious distribution of seed to nurserymen and experienced farmers who will take the time and trouble to care for it properly, after which an advertising campaign and a selling organization are needed.

Fairchild's travels were accomplished before the early jungle trails became promenades for vacation resorts, and before the drone of giant planes disturbed the quiet of the African veldt. His were experiences and visions in a world that probably will never be the same again. The Far East in the nineties had wealthier flora and round-the-world tourists had not yet brought the noise of civilization to sleepy Netherlands and British outposts.

H. B. N.

North . . South . . East . . West

Effective Armament

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE are, unobserved by those about us, and perhaps quite carefully safeguarded by ourselves, those secret innermost closets of thought which, like the lumber rooms and garrets in our homes, need a thorough overhauling and examination. There are useless and outworn things that should be discarded. But the chief task is to rearrange and reappraise, while we put in order, what may, as the need arises, be advantageously used.

We will not proceed far in our undertaking before we discover, staring us in the face, the misshapen and hideous ragamuffin of fear. We laugh at it, knowing it for what it is, and not for what it pretends to be. But unless we are quite brave, having laid the specter in some remembered contest, the temptation is to impute to it some prescient power as mentor or adviser. The impulse is to hang the effigy behind a convenient curtain, away from the light, but in a place easily accessible in an emergency.

In the political campaign just now closing in the United States the people have been aroused by the eloquence and persistence of candidates, sympathetic statesmen, and orators. I have not read all the published speeches, and have not listened to more than a few of those so generously radiocast under paid or directed sponsorship. But there runs through all of those read or heard, almost without exception, a possibly unrealized but none the less definitely underlined appeal to fear. This, under one pretext or another, has been the appeal of aggressive politicians ever since the first clouds of economic unrest appeared on the horizon in the autumn of the year 1929. Nine years have passed, and still fear reigns in the thoughts and hearts of men and women.

* * *

By yielding to it, what has been gained, materially or otherwise? Nothing. Supply comes not through fear of lack. Assurance in the integrity of those about us is lessened or destroyed by the fear that they are acquisitive, dishonest or untrustworthy. We yield to the mesmerism of fear in its most repugnant form when we believe that danger threatens our rightful possessions, our positions, or our homes. Fear induces some measure or degree of panic, even though we flatter ourselves by believing that we, more than those about us, are brave and calm. Its influence is subtle, demoralizing, destructive.

Now that a somewhat more reassuring belief prevails regarding the inherent integrity of ourselves and our business friends and associates, the opportunity seems to have arrived for us to indulge in worry amounting almost to abject fear when the shifting curtain discloses to us the grotesque figure of some modern enemy of democracy and our cherished democratic ideals. Magnified under the glaring light of forensic exaggeration, hyperbole, and invective, it becomes hideous and fearsome. Tempted to yield to despair, we cry out that we would surrender all our material things rather than yield to the yoke of absolutism or totalitarianism. Even those in whose sanity, reasonableness, and foresight we have faith and more than a fair degree of confidence persist in repeated adroit, prearranged, and more or less spectacular unveilings of the skeleton in the closet.

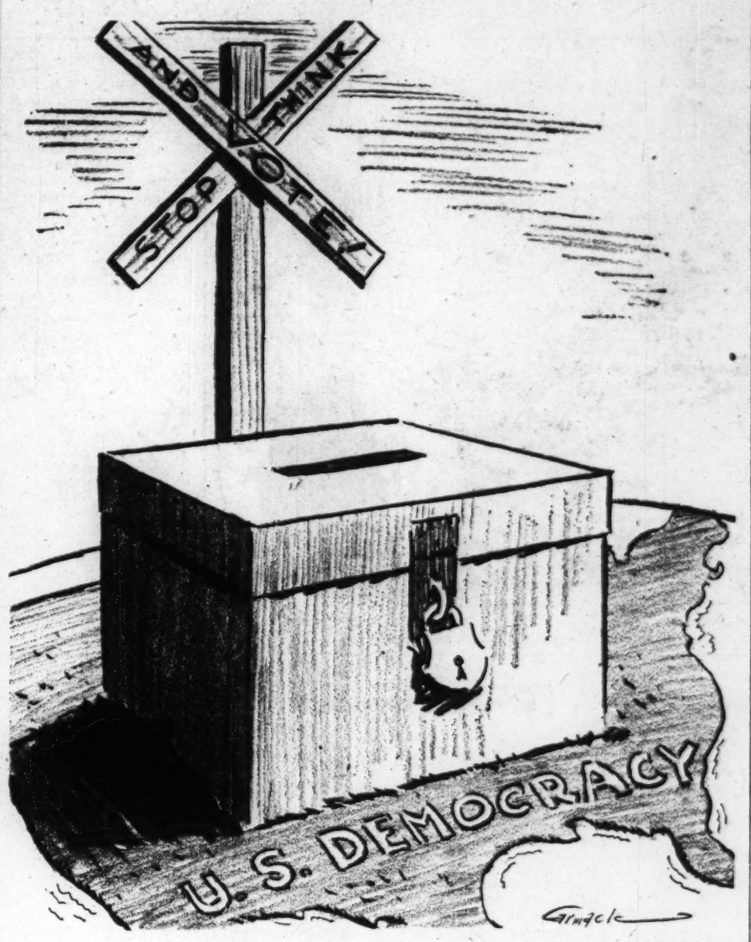
* * *

There march obediently across the stage of thought, if not of vision, the threatening images of personalized Fascism, National Socialism, Communism, or a more modernized specter of Totalitarianism adaptable to an America despoiled, inert, fearful, and wanton. The human impulse is to lose sight of the all-important fact that these, institutionally, are not a product of right thinking, of trust in and love for one's neighbor, of a true concept of democracy practiced, but a by-product of the stifling of all these, and of a fear engendered and fed by doubt, defeatism, and surrender.

Dangers to be dreaded and apprehended are the dangers of which we are not conscious. That is true. But an even greater danger is in failing to claim that immunity and protection which wisdom, understanding, experience, and freedom of action in all our affairs have so generously and unqualifiedly bequeathed to all mankind.

Immunity and protection are not the birthright or heritage of a people collectively. They are enjoyed collectively only as they are realized and reflected individually. A nation cannot go to school as a unit. But its units may forever sit at the feet of sage and teacher. Yet this will avail little unless we apply the understanding gained. This we can best do by simple implementation, which means the full utilization of the means at hand. In a democracy the ballot box is the instituted voice of its people.

November 8



"Stoves"—and the Old Base-Burner

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Stoves" by C. L. S. brought back many memories of my childhood days in Nebraska. I, too, grew up in a world of stoves. There were three in our house. In the "sitting room" was the "base-burner," in the dining room a low, rather fancy stove, and in the kitchen a "Round Oak" range. Beside the range was an old copper boiler for corn cobs. But in the winter we burned coal for a steady fire. Three real meals were cooked each day on that range, and no meals have smelled or tasted so good to me since!

What an event it was to "put up" the "base-burner" when the cool weather started. The isinglass all had to be cleaned, and broken or cracked pieces replaced. Such a lot of polishing was done to the fancy nickel that one could use the foot rests for mirrors. Finally all would shine properly, and the fire was started, and was not allowed to go out till spring.

Towards "supper time" in the evening the coal was always burned low in the magazine. Mother sometimes laid some big potatoes on top of the unburned coal and they were baked perfectly for supper. Then after supper father filled the magazine to the top with coal and we all settled down for the evening with books or games, and a bowl of apples or popcorn (there was no dieting in those days!). Our cat "Romp" curled up in a soft warm spot. But as I remember it, we were all warm, no matter what the weather.

No other heating device has ever made me feel so completely satisfied as did that old "base-burner."

C. C. H.

New York

Not So Soft?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Pretty Soft" was the title of a recent editorial in the Monitor, dealing with the life of a hobo. I do not disagree with the certain specific points brought out by your writer, but on the whole I think the editorial was misleading—unless the writer knows a lot more about the "road" than I do.

The life of a hobo has a great appeal to young boys who love adventure, and this widely advertised "easy life of a hobo" only strengthens this appeal. But in reality this is a trap. It is all the more deadly since the real horrors of the road cannot be printed.

True, the hobo (or rather the Bindlestiff, which is what the writer referred to) carries a blanket, and food. More than that, he often carries a shaving kit, a manicuring set, soap, and other conveniences. It is a mistake to deduce from this, however, that the hobo's life is "soft," or in any way desirable.

Not being able to fully describe a hobo's life decently in print the average reader has no conception of it. But let him try for himself a test of some of the minor difficulties in a hobo's existence:

First of all spend a night and a day staying awake, then try to sleep (with blanket) on a manifest freight. As sleepy as you will be it will take quite a knack to even drowse while being pounded, machine-gun fashion, by the heavy floor of a box car.

Then spend a night in freezing weather riding a train of tank cars. Remember not to fall asleep though, or let go; you will wake up with an awful jolt. You may have a comrade with you, whom you have to help, since he is suffering with a set of broken fingers.

Let someone take five shots at you at a good distance, say fifty yards.

Spend a night in a reefer (a car with compartments for ice, in which hobos sleep) and get up at dawn to find food for you and your friend, only to return and find they have "iced up" the train, or in other words your comrade is somewhere under about a thousand pounds of ice. It is an accident that occasionally happens.

Lastly, try thirty days on a chain gang.

Yours for the "pretty soft" life of not hoboing.

A SETTLED-DOWN READER

Boston.

Sunflowers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your paper I noticed an article "Reaching for the Sun." It told about a farmer in Saskatchewan, Canada, who grew a sunflower twelve feet tall and the flower measured twelve inches across. I grew one this year, twelve feet tall and the flower measured eighteen inches across. The top, with the seeds, weighed seven pounds.

WILLIAM PORTER

Los Angeles, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

Prestige

By John Sidney Braithwaite

CONSIDERING the tremendous significance that now attaches to the word prestige wherever international relationships are concerned, one may profitably spend a few moments examining this little two-syllable word about which we hear so much today. Actually, it is by no means easy to determine what prestige really is, for while one might wish to believe that it is the good esteem which accrues naturally to a nation as the result of the integrity of its dealings with its neighbors, it is today more popularly supposed to mean that kind of reputation which rests upon the multiplication of armaments and the display of material power.

Thus one eminent statesman has defined prestige as the estimate of a nation's power and willingness to use force in international affairs.

Viewed from this standpoint the prestige of Goliath must have been immense, while that of David was practically nil.

Nevertheless, the prestige of Goliath was proved to be an illusion, and this may serve as a hint which will lead to the interesting discovery (which any good dictionary will reveal) that the word itself is derived from the term used in the days of the Romans to designate the tricks of the juggler and sleight of hand. From this it came to signify an illusion as to one's personal merit—hence, a reputation for excellence. One step more, and we have the present significance of the word as influence arising from reputation.

* * *

This, then, is the thing about which we are all so touchy today—reputation. The "bubble," as Shakespeare called it, which some are ready to seek "even in the cannon's mouth." On this bubble floats, or appears to float, the influence or authority that one nation is able to exert over another, or in the councils of men. Naturally, if one's influence rides on so tenuous a vehicle as a mere bubble, he will most jealously guard that bubble against the prick of the envious.

It has been said of dictators that they are the "prisoners of prestige," meaning presumably that without the authority which they are able to derive from the world's estimate of their actions, their influence would escape them. They must needs therefore be constantly on the watch regarding the effect likely to be produced by the things they do and say. All criticism at home likely to be damaging to outside opinion abroad must—in the interests of prestige—be rigorously suppressed. Criticism abroad, instead of being welcomed as a fresh breeze (even though it be a wintry blast), which would give an opportunity to see actions and policies in an altered perspective, is regarded with the utmost sensitiveness and deeply resented.

The dictator, like the conjuror, seeks to advance his prestige by the fait accompli rather than by discussion of his methods or policies.

It is well for us to remember that the thing which must ultimately release the prisoner of prestige is—time. In process of time, all questions of influence or reputation will find their inevitable level, and all bubbles will burst, there being nothing else left for them to do. This time will be lengthened or shortened in proportion to the apathy and credulity of the world at large.

* * *

The tendency nowadays is for the great mass of people to accept the comforts and amenities of civilization as their inherited right, and they seldom pause to reflect that they enjoy these things because at some time in the past there were both the needed courage and the industry to produce them. If, today, we have the amenities, there is also the danger that we may be completely deprived of them as the result of cruel and senseless war imposed upon the masses in the name of prestige. The price to be paid for the freedom to enjoy these amenities is constant watchfulness. We need, for instance, to watch this tricky conjuror, prestige, and see to it that it can be no jailer, either to individuals or to nations. We must know, too, that a false sense of prestige offers no true grounds for war.

"He that is greatest among you shall be your servant," is the greatest pronouncement on true prestige that has ever been made, and the one who made it washed the feet of his own followers.

Nations are comprised of individuals, and it is the thinking of the individual that ultimately determines the character and the policy of a nation.

As the statesmen of the world come to realize the increasingly obvious fact that to let loose another European conflict would not only not accomplish any hoped-for aim but would assuredly lead to general chaos, they will turn their thoughts away from the idea that prestige rests upon the exercise of material force and seek some other way of achieving it.

Well, there is another way as the Master pointed out, and if men will not choose to take it, they still must ultimately be forced to do so, for his words quoted above are surely a statement of scientific fact.

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